

LLOYD-GEORGE'S TERMS SCORNE BY GERMAN PRESS

British Premier Talks As A
Victor, Is Their
Comment

BOLSHEVIK VIEW

Maximalists Think Entente
Is Sacrificing Russia For
Own Interests

ALLIES PLEASED

Wilson Endorses Speech;
American Press Also
Gives It Praise

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 8.—President
Wilson has sent a message to Mr.
Lloyd George warmly approving and
emphatically endorsing his speech on
behalf of himself and the American
Government.

The German press comments un-
favorably on Mr. Lloyd George's
speech.

The Frankfurter Zeitung, Berlin
Post and Kreuz Zeitung assert that
Mr. Lloyd George's terms are those of
a victor.

The Rheinische Westfaelische Zeit-
ung remarks that Mr. Lloyd George
and the British Labor Party desire
Alsace-Lorraine for France, the Ger-
man colonies, Arabia, Syria and
Palestine for Great Britain and talk
of an indemnity by Germany. "It's a
waste of words to reply."

The Boersen Courier says the
speech is an attempt to isolate Ger-
many by intimidating her allies.

The Tages Zeitung declares that
peace can only be attained by the
defeat of Great Britain.

The King of Bavaria in a speech
declared: "We must fight until the
enemy accepts our conditions. The
enemy's terms are exorbitant. Not
an inch of German ground will be
given up."

Bolshevik Papers Object

The Petrograd correspondent of the
Times wires that both the Bolshevik
and Soviet newspapers regard Mr.
Lloyd George's speech as a "plan" to
make Russia pay for a peace which
will be advantageous to Allied im-
perialists by enabling the latter to
strike a bargain at the expense of
Lithuania, Courland and Poland.

The Westminster Gazette, comment-
ing on this, points out that the
Bolsheviks, having dismantled the
Russian army and entered into peace
negotiations in the teeth of the Pact
of London, cannot expect the Allies to
sustain their cause by methods, name-
ly fighting, which the Bolsheviks re-
pudiate.

Every hour brings fresh com-
mendation on the speech made by
Mr. Lloyd George from the Domin-
ions and the Allies. Nothing short
of enthusiasm has been aroused in
France.

The American press picturesquely
describes Great Britain, represent-
ing enlightened Christendom, ex-
tending both hands to Germany, one
holding a very sharp sword and the
other an olive branch.

Austrian Press Unfavorable

Amsterdam, January 8.—The Aus-
trian newspapers regard Mr. Lloyd
George's terms as 'similar to those
offered by victors to the vanquished.'

The Neue Frei Presse remarks that
Mr. Lloyd George's speech means that
force shall decide.

The Neues Wiener Tagblatt says
that the speech shows that Great
Britain does not desire peace.

The Reichs Post remarks that the
speech is a useless contribution to
humanity, which desires peace.

Dutch comment on Mr. Lloyd
George's speech reveals disappoint-
ment at the destruction of all hope
of the Entente participating in peace
negotiations at the present time.

The Telegraaf says that the peace
Entente wants is a peace satisfy-
ing everybody except those who
wish to enrich themselves at the
expense of other nationalities.

Melbourne, January 7.—Mr. W.
M. Hughes comments that Mr. Lloyd
George's speech, both in tone and
terms, was worthy of the hour and the
man.

Rumored Engaged To General Pershing



MISS ANNE PATTON.

It is rumored that Miss Anne Pat-
ton, daughter of Frederic S. Patton,
of Los Angeles, is engaged to Gen.
John J. Pershing, commander-in-
chief of the American troops in
France.

Miss Patton belongs to one of the
oldest and most prominent families
of Los Angeles. Since America
entered the war she has been
actively engaged in war relief work.

British Destroyer Sunk By Torpedo In Mediterranean

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 7.—The Ad-
miralty announces that a British
destroyer has been torpedoed and
sunk in the Mediterranean and
ten men lost.

Knitting Class For War Relief Workers

American Women To Be Taught
At Work Rooms Every
Tuesday

The Wool Committee of the Amer-
ican War Relief Association an-
nounces to workers that wool for
knitting will be given out every Tues-
day, Thursday and Saturday from 10
to 12 o'clock at the Work Rooms,
18B Klänge Road.

Arrangements have now been
made whereby anyone desiring in-
struction in knitting for the War Re-
lief work may secure instruction at
the rooms every Tuesday from 10
o'clock until 12.

Women who made contributions to
the Association at the meeting held
at the Palace Hotel on January 3
are requested to send in their names
to Mrs. P. L. Bryant, corresponding
secretary, at 5 Jinkee Road, in order
that they may appear in the records.

Record Subscriptions To British War Bonds

\$24,000,000 Received Through
Banks Alone In Week,
Setting A Mark

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 7.—Last week's
subscriptions to National War Bonds
through the banks amounted to
nearly \$24,000,000, being a record
for one week up to the present.

Over £11,000,000 has been sub-
scribed through banks and over
£11,000,000 through the Post Office.

Up to December 26 over £137,-
000,000 have been realised by the sale
of War Savings Certificates.

The Weather

Misty and milder. The maximum
temperature yesterday was 46.4 and
the minimum 15.4, the figures for the
corresponding day last year being 38.7
and 14.

Russia's Collapse Made Plans Of Allies For 1917 Impossible, Haig Reports

Grand Simultaneous Offensive Had To Be Abandoned,
He Says, Summing Up The Year

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 8.—The Gazette
today contains a despatch from Field
Marshal Sir Douglas Haig of 26,000
words which covers the operations
during 1917 except at Cambrai.

Sir Douglas Haig explains that a
conference of the military heads of
the Allied forces in November 1916
arranged a plan for last year com-
prising offensives on all fronts.

The British offensive in April was
to be preparatory for a more decisive
subsequent operation by the French.
In the latter stages of which the
British were to co-operate; but the
events in Russia and the fact that the
French offensive in Champagne met
with a very obstinate resistance nec-
essarily modified the plan.

Sir Douglas Haig emphasises the
immense handicap upon the British in
the Battle of Arras by rain and snow,
and says that the effects of these in
the matter of bringing up guns before
the enemy was able to assemble his
reserves was incalculable. Never-
theless by May 6th twenty-three Ger-
man divisions had been withdrawn
from that front.

He explains that it was in order to
assist the French that the operations at
Arras continued. This necessarily
greatly interfered with the prepara-
tions for the attack in Flanders.

Underground Attack Outwitted
Speaking of the unprecedented
magnitude of the subterranean war-
fare at Messines, Sir Douglas Haig
mentions that it was known that the
enemy was driving a gallery under
Hill 60 but by careful listening it was
judged that if our offensive began on
the date arranged the enemy's gallery
would just fall to reach us. This
proved correct.

He points out that the enemy did
his utmost to prevent our advance in
Flanders, using up no fewer than 75
divisions in this fighting. Neverthe-
less it was the immense natural dif-
ficulties accentuated by abnormally wet
weather rather than the magnitude of
the enemy's resistance that prevented
the complete capture of Passchendaele
ridge. Time after time rain enforced
hulls in the fighting which enabled the
practically beaten enemy to reor-
ganise and bring up reinforcements
behind the sea of mud which consti-
tuted his main protection.

Sir Douglas Haig emphasises that
owing to the necessity of taking over
an additional line from the French,
"we were very definitely handicapped
at the Battle of Arras."

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
pays a tribute to the Navy, saying:
"The debt the Army owes to the
Navy grows ever greater and is deep-
ly realised by the British Armies in
France. As the result of its un-
ceasing vigilance the enemy's hope-
less operations in France and
Flanders has time rain enforced
hulls in the fighting which enabled the
practically beaten enemy to reor-
ganise and bring up reinforcements
behind the sea of mud which consti-
tuted his main protection."

He shows that the British are in-
creasingly using gas, which is dis-
charged almost every night along
the entire front.

Cossacks at Irkutsk Forced to Surrender

Yield To Avoid Trouble After
Maximalists Get More
Men And Guns

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Harbin, January 9.—The Japanese
Consul has received a telegram from
Irkutsk reporting that disorders have
again broken out there. The Maximal-
ists received reinforcements and
heavy guns and the Cossacks decided
to surrender to avoid further blood-
shed.

Many Russian officers are arriving
in Harbin, the situation in Russia
being unbearable. They consent to
serve as ordinary soldiers and a com-
pany is already being formed.

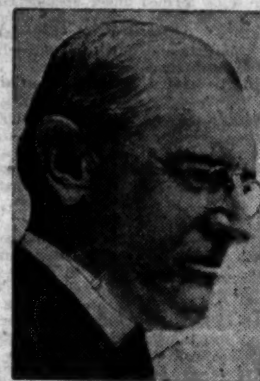
61 FAMILIES BURNED OUT

China Press Correspondence

Chinkiang, January 8.—Last night
about nine o'clock sixty-one families
were rendered homeless by a fire in
a thickly settled portion of the city.
Many fires have occurred recently in
Chinkiang and on this account as
well as the extreme cold there is a
great deal of suffering among the
poor.

Wilson's Peace Program

1. Open covenants of peace; no secret agreements.
2. Freedom of navigation of seas in peace and war.
3. Removal of economic barriers between nations.



4. Reduction of national arma-
ments to lowest possible
point consistent with safety.
5. Adjustment of colonial claims
by reference to populations.
6. Evacuation of Russian terri-
tory.
7. Evacuation and restoration of
Belgium.
8. Restoration of invaded French
territory and of Alsace-
Lorraine.
9. Readjustment of Italian fron-
tiers along lines of na-
tionality.
10. Autonomous development of Austria-Hungary.
11. Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro evacuated; Serbia given
access to seas.
12. Sovereignty for Turkish portion of Turkey; autonomy for
subject peoples; free passage in Dardanelles to ships of all
nations.
13. Independent Polish state created, with access to the seas.
14. League of nations.

BATTLE IS IMMINENT AT PUKOW, IS REPORT

Li Shun and Chang Hui-chi
Preparing For Test Of
Strength

Every preparation has been made
by the troops of Tsuchun Chang Hui-
chi of Shanlung and Tsuchun Li
Shun of Kiangsu for a clash at
Pukow, according to a Peking tele-
gram. Although no actual fighting
has taken place, the wealthy re-
sidents have fled from the place,
according to refugees who arrived
at Shanghai recently.

General Li Shun has again pro-
tested against the holding of the
military conference in Tientsin, say-
ing the Central Government should
at once effect its dissolution in order
to remove all suspicion from the
minds of the Southwest. General
Li's family, which has been residing
in the Capital, was moved to the
British Settlement in Tientsin Tues-
day.

The union of the Northern forces
was urged in a telegram to the
militant Tsuchun Tuesday by Pre-
sident Feng Kuo-chang. The mes-
sage states that the unreasonable
demands made by the Southwest
were presented in view of the
separation of the Peiyang faction.

President Feng says that he issued
the Mandate calling for the armis-
tice in spite of the opposition of the
majority, yet the South has failed to
show good faith in negotiating for
peace, as General Lu Yung-tung,
Tang Chi-yao and Tan Hao-min have
repeatedly asked for the restoration
of the old Parliament, while the
suspension of hostilities in Hupeh
and Fokien has not yet been effect-
ed. It is expected that a Mandate
for the armed suppression of the
South will be issued upon the receipt
of the reply from the Tsuchuns.

In addition to the Tsuchuns of the
14 provinces who urged President
Feng to abandon all peace propa-
ganda, General Chang Chin-yao,
commander in Honan, and General
Lu Yung-hsian, the Shanghai De-
fence Commissioner, advocated war
against the South in a telegram
to Peking Tuesday.

The Nanking Chamber of Com-
merce has inaugurated a movement
known as the Commercial Peace-
securing Convention and has tele-
graphed the Chambers of Commerce
of Shanghai, Hankow, Szechuen,
Hunan and Anhui to send delegates.

Following the declaration made
by Premier Wang Shih-chen that he
intends to resign, it is rumored that
part of the Cabinet will be reor-
ganized to support the militant
Tsuchuns. President Feng is reported
to have expressed his readiness
to succeed the Premier by General
Tuan Chi-kwei, the War Minister.

Ministers Liu Kwan-hsin, Lu
Chen-hsiang and Tsao Ju-lin will be
among those who will be retired.

The pro-German attitude of Liu has
made him very unpopular and the
appointment of Admiral Sah Chen-
ping to succeed him is very much
favored. Lu, who lies indisposed at
the French Hospital, will yield his
foreign office to Shen Ju-ling, the
former Minister to Vienna, while
Tsao, who is in the same hospital as
a result of an automobile accident,
will resign in favor of the Vice-
Minister of his department, Yeh
Kung-cho.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen admits having
attacked the Tsuchun's yamen at
Canton with the cruisers Tung An
and Yu Chang in his official gazette,
says a Canton telegram.

The capture of Huang Kong,
Hupeh, by revolutionary troops, is
admitted by the official circles in
Peking.

MASONIC HALL SUFFERS LOSS BY FIRE AND WATER

Afternoon Blaze And Flooded
Floors Cause Tls. 10,000
Damage To Building

Extensive damage from fire and
water was suffered by the Masonic
Hall on the Bund yesterday afternoon
when flames broke out in the top
story of the building, eating their
way swiftly through the roof and part
of the floor, burning the great
quantities of water flooded the place.
A number of records and documents
which it will be impossible adequate-
ly to replace were destroyed or
damaged.

The fire damage was almost entire-
ly confined to the top floor, used as
a godown and as living quarters
for the custodian, but the water
poured down into the big Lodge Hall
and other rooms toward the rear
of the second floor and soaked on
through, drenching the rear rooms of
the Masonic Club on the first floor.
Most of the water which flooded the
upper floors and seeped down, came
from a wall hydrant turned on by a
boy. It was finally discovered and
turned off by the Brigade.

The total damage was estimated
as about Tls. 10,000, all of which is
covered by insurance.

The fire is believed to have been
caused by heating pipes and broke
out at about 2 p.m. in the godown
portion of the top floor where large
quantities of records, regalia and
insignia were stored. It burned
rapidly through the roof and the
dense clouds of smoke arising
brought great crowds to the Bund
where they jammed the foreshore,
Public Gardens and Garden Bridge.

Chief Officer Pett and one or two
men took the first line of hose up
the service stairway at the center of
the north side of the building and
had a tough time of it for a while
owing to the intense heat and smoke.

Other lines of hose were added at
different points and holes chopped
in the roof so that the blaze was
surrounded and headed off from the
fore part of the structure. A number
of Masonic Brethren, hearing of
the fire, hastened to the Hall and
through their efficient efforts practi-
cally all of the records, regalia, books
and, in fact, most of the movable
material were removed to safety,
undamaged. A large shipment of
new regalia, only received the day
before, was saved from the store-
room. A number of old charters
were rescued from the godown by
Masons, but the rest of the docu-
ments stored here were damaged
more or less.

Among the hardworking Ma-
sons who came to the rescue of the Frater-
nity's property were Captain W. E.
Heppel, of the American Shipping
Board, and Captain W. K. Pitcairn,
of the Customs Revenue Service, who
worked strenuously at saving lodge
furnishings and the like.

An old local fire-fighter, Lieut. K.
Cousins, of the Black Watch, now
temporarily returned from the front,
got his hand in again at the Brigade
game, and assisted with the first rush

(Continued on Page 11)

PRESIDENT WILSON ANNOUNCES PEACE TERMS OF AMERICA

Elucidates And Powerfully
Supports Lloyd-George's
Main Program

FOR DISARMING

Belgium Must Be Restored,
France Must Get
Alsace-Lorraine

NO SECRET PARLEY

Germany Must Make Clear
Whether People Or
Militarists Speak

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
New York, January 8.—President
Wilson today delivered the following
message to Congress:

"Once more, as repeatedly before,
the spokesmen of the Central Em-
pires have indicated their desire to
discuss the objects of the war and
the possible basis of a general peace.
Parleys have been in progress at
Brest-Litovsk between Russia and
representatives of the Central Powers
to which the attention of all the
belligerents have been invited for the
purpose of ascertaining whether it
may be possible to extend these parleys
into a general conference with regard
to the terms of peace and settlement.
The Russian representatives presented
not only a perfectly definite statement
of the principles upon which they
would be willing to conclude peace but
also an equally definite program of
the concrete application of those
principles. The representatives of the
Central Powers, on their part, pre-
sented an outline of a settlement
which, if much less definite, seemed
susceptible of liberal interpretation
until their specific program of practical
terms was added.

"That program proposed no conces-
sions at all either to the sovereignty
of Russia or to the preferences of the
populations with whose fortunes it
dealt, but meant, in a word, that the
Central Empires were to keep every
foot of territory their armed forces
had occupied, every province, every
city, every point of vantage, as a
permanent addition to their territories
and their power.

Militarists Dictated Terms

"It is a reasonable conjecture that
the general principles of settlement
which they at first suggested origi-
nated with the more liberal statesmen
of Germany and Austria, the men who
have begun to feel the forces of their
own people's thought and purpose,
while the concrete terms of actual
settlement came from the military
leaders who have no thought but to
keep what they have got. The negotia-
tions have been broken off. The
Russian representatives were sincere
and in earnest. They cannot entertain
such proposals of conquest and
domination.

"The whole incident is full of
significance. It is also full of per-
plexity. With whom are the Russian
representatives dealing? For whom
are the representatives of the Central
Powers speaking? Are they speaking
for the majorities of their respective
Parliaments or for the minority
parties, that military and imperialistic
minority which has so far dominated
their whole policy and controlled the
affairs of Turkey and of the Balkan
States which have felt obliged to
become their associates in this war?

Who Speaks For Germany?

"The Russian representatives have
insisted, very justly, very wisely and
in the true spirit of modern democracy,
that the conference they have been
holding with the Teutonic and Turkish
statesmen should be held within open,
not closed, doors, and all the world
has been the audience, as was desired.
To whom have we been listening,
then? To those who speak the spirit
and intention of the resolutions of the
German Reichstag of the 9th of July
last, the spirit and intention of the
Liberal leaders and parties of Ger-
many, or to those who resist and defy
that spirit and intention and insist
upon conquest and subjugation? Or
are we listening, in fact, to both, un-
reconciled and in open and hopeless
contradictions? These are very ser-
ious and pregnant questions. Upon

the answer to them depends the peace of the world.

Answer To German Challenge

"But, whatever the results of the parleys at Brest-Litovsk, whatever the conclusions of counsel and of purpose in the utterance of the spokesmen of the Central Empires, they have again attempted to acquaint the world with their objects in the war and have again challenged their adversaries to say what their objects are and what sort of settlement they would deem just and satisfactory.

"There is no good reason why that challenge should not be responded to, and responded to with the utmost candor. We did not wait for it. Not once, but again and again, we have laid our whole thought and purpose before the world, not in general terms only, but each time with sufficient definition to make it clear what sort of definitive terms of settlement must necessarily spring out of them.

"Mr. Lloyd George has spoken with admirable candor and in an admirable spirit for the people and Government of Great Britain.

"There is no confusion of counsel among the adversaries of the Central Powers, no uncertainty of principle, no vagueness of detail. The only secrecy of counsel, the only lack of fearless frankness, the only failure to make definite statement of the objects of the war, lies with Germany and her Allies. The issues of life and death hang upon these definitions. No statesman who has the least conception of his responsibility ought for a moment to permit himself to continue this tragical and appalling outpouring of blood and treasure unless he is beyond a peradventure sure that the objects of the vital sacrifice are part and parcel of the very life of society and that the people for whom he speaks think them as right and imperative as he does.

"There is, moreover, a voice calling for these definitions of principle and of purpose which is, it seems to me, more thrilling and more compelling than any of the many moving voices with which the troubled air of the world is filled. It is the voice of the Russian people. They are prostrate and all but helpless. It would seem, before the grim power of Germany, which has hitherto known no relenting and no pity. Their power apparently is shattered.

Fineness of Russia's Part

"And yet their soul is not subservient. They will not yield either in principle or in action. Their conception of what is right, of what is humane and honorable for them to accept, has been stated with a frankness, a largeness of view, a generosity of spirit and a universal human sympathy which must challenge the admiration of every friend of mankind; and they have refused to compound their ideals or desert others that they themselves may be safe. They call to us to say what it is that we desire, in what, if in anything, our purpose and our spirit differ from theirs; and I believe that the people of the United States would wish me to respond with utter simplicity and frankness.

"Whether their present leaders believe it or not, it is our heartfelt desire and hope that some way may be opened whereby we may be privileged to assist the people of Russia to attain their utmost hope of liberty and ordered peace. It will be our wish and purpose that the processes of peace, when they are begun, shall be absolutely open and that they shall involve and permit henceforth no secret understandings of any kind. The day of conquest and aggrandisement is gone by; so is also the day of secret covenants entered into in the interest of particular governments and likely at some unlooked for moment to upset the peace of the world.

"It is this happy fact, now clear to the view of every public man whose thoughts do not still linger in an age that is dead and gone, which makes it possible for every nation whose purposes are consistent with justice and the peace of the world to avow now or at any other time the objects it has in view.

"We have entered this war because violations of right had occurred which touched us to the quick and made the life of our own people impossible unless they were corrected and the world secured once for all against their occurrence.

"What we demand in this war, therefore, is nothing peculiar to ourselves. It is that the world be made fit and safe to live in; and particularly that it be made safe for every peace-loving nation which, like our own, wishes to live its own life, determine its own institutions and be assured of justice and fair dealing by the other peoples of the world as against force and selfish aggression. All the people of the world are in effect partners in this interest, and for our own part we see very clearly that unless justice be done to others it will not be done to us.

America's Program of Peace

"The program of the world's peace, therefore, is our program; and that program, the only possible program, as we see it, is this:

I. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international

understandings of any kind but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

2. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

3. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

4. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

5. A free, open-minded and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principles that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the Government whose title is to be determined.

6. The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest cooperation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their goodwill, of their impression of her needs as distinguished from their own interests and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.

7. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

8. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

9. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

10. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

11. Rumania, Serbia, and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea; and the relations of the several Balkan States to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity

of the several Balkan States should be entered into.

12.—The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

13.—An independent Polish State should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and free independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

14.—A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small States alike.

All Associated Against Imperialism

"In regard to these essential rectifications of wrong and asserions of right we feel ourselves to be intimate partners of all the Governments and peoples associated together against imperialism. We cannot be separated in interest or divided in purpose. We stand together until the end.

"For such arrangements and covenants we are willing to fight and to continue to fight until they are achieved; but only because we wish the right to prevail and desire a just and stable peace such as can be secured only by regarding the chief provisions against war, which this program does regard. We have no jealousy of German greatness, and there is nothing in this program that impairs it.

"We grudge her no achievement or distinction of learning or of pacific enterprise such as have made her record very bright and very enviable. We do not wish to injure her or to block in any way her legitimate influence or power. We do not wish to fight her either with arms or with hostile arrangements of trade if she is willing to associate herself with us and the other peace-loving nations of the world in covenants of justice and law and fair dealing. We wish her only to accept a place of equality among the people of the world—the new world in which we now live—instead of a place of mastery.

"Neither do we presume to suggest to her any alteration or modification of her institutions. But it is necessary, as a preliminary to any intelligent dealings with her on our part, that we should know whom her spokesmen speak for when they speak to us, whether for the Reichstag majority or for the Military party and the men whose creed is imperial domination.

"We have spoken now, surely, in terms too concrete to admit of any further doubt or question.

"An evident principle runs through the whole program I have outlined. It is the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another, whether they be strong or weak. Unless this principle be made its foundation no part of the structure of international justice can stand.

The people of the United States could not upon no other principle; and to the vindication of this principle they are ready to devote their lives, their honor, and everything that they possess. The moral climax of this culminating and final war for human liberty has come, and they are ready to put their own strength, their own highest purpose, their own integrity and devotion to the test."

11.—Rumania, Serbia, and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea; and the relations of the several Balkan States to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity

of the several Balkan States should be entered into.

12.—The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

13.—An independent Polish State should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and free independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

14.—A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small States alike.

All Associated Against Imperialism

"In regard to these essential rectifications of wrong and asserions of right we feel ourselves to be intimate partners of all the Governments and peoples associated together against imperialism. We cannot be separated in interest or divided in purpose. We stand together until the end.

"For such arrangements and covenants we are willing to fight and to continue to fight until they are achieved; but only because we wish the right to prevail and desire a just and stable peace such as can be secured only by regarding the chief provisions against war, which this program does regard. We have no jealousy of German greatness, and there is nothing in this program that impairs it.

"We grudge her no achievement or distinction of learning or of pacific enterprise such as have made her record very bright and very enviable. We do not wish to injure her or to block in any way her legitimate influence or power. We do not wish to fight her either with arms or with hostile arrangements of trade if she is willing to associate herself with us and the other peace-loving nations of the world in covenants of justice and law and fair dealing. We wish her only to accept a place of equality among the people of the world—the new world in which we now live—instead of a place of mastery.

"Neither do we presume to suggest to her any alteration or modification of her institutions. But it is necessary, as a preliminary to any intelligent dealings with her on our part, that we should know whom her spokesmen speak for when they speak to us, whether for the Reichstag majority or for the Military party and the men whose creed is imperial domination.

"We have spoken now, surely, in terms too concrete to admit of any further doubt or question.

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THREE GERMAN CITIES UNDER AIR ATTACKS

Allies Carry Out Raids On Mannheim, Rastatt And Freiburg

(Reuters Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, January 7.—A telegram from Karlsruhe dated the 4th reports Allied air attacks on Mannheim, Rastatt and Freiburg.

The Telegram states that the big new flying camp at Oystackeron and the Ghent-Lokern-Antwerp Line has been greatly damaged in aerial attacks.

Mr. F.G. Tudor to Form Australian Cabinet

(Reuters Agency War Service)
Melbourne, January 7.—The Hughes Cabinet has resigned and Mr. F. G. Tudor has been summoned to form a Cabinet.

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Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Jan. 16
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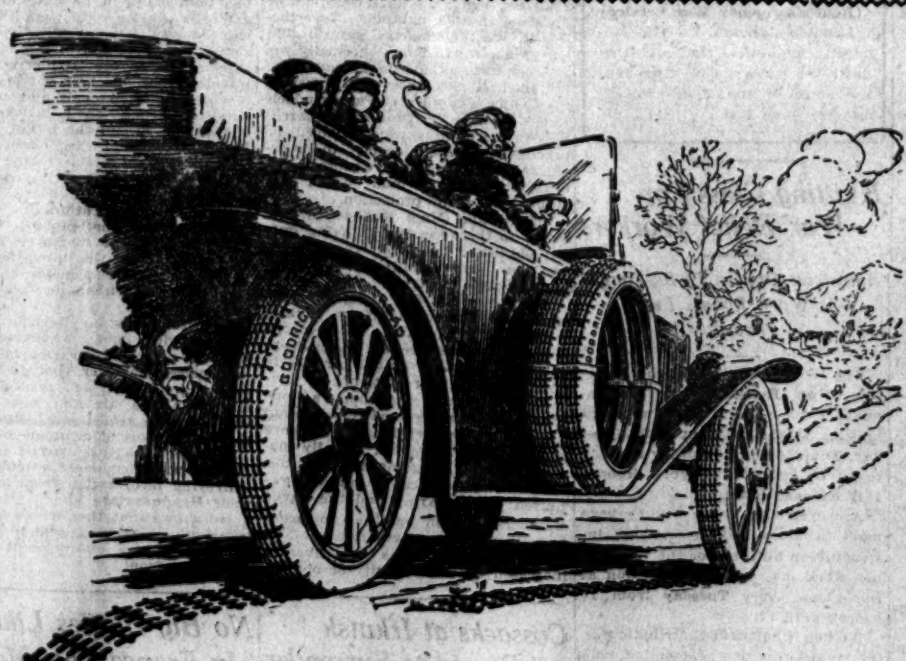
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EUROPE FACES FOOD AND FUEL SHORTAGE

Inadequate Supply Of Heat Expected To Cause Much Suffering

SITUATION IN GERMANY

People To Have Less To Eat This Winter Than Last, Is Belief

By Judson C. Welliver
London, Nov. 21.—Europe is going to lead the simple life this winter and for a long time thereafter. There is not a country that does not now realize the real danger of extreme food shortage.

But food shortage is not the only or in most cases the worst of the menaces. The nations face and realize as never before the exhaustion of all necessary supplies. Although food will be scarce in all countries, whether belligerent or neutral, it is doubtful whether that will impose as much hardship on people as the shortage of fuel.

In Europe's climate food is fuel to the body quite as much as it is nourishment. Sharply restricted supplies of food, and that of a doubtful quality and poor variety, might be endured if there were plenty of fuel. It is when the supply of fuel, both outside and inside, falls below the necessities of physical effort that people begin to suffer.

Europe has neither carbon for its food nor carbon for its fireplaces, and in some respects the northern neutrals are even worse off than the belligerents. Rations of important food necessities have been reduced by some of them even below the amounts allowed in Germany. England is by far the best supplied country in the matter of food, and the authorities are making desperate efforts to bring the population to realize that rationing will soon be compulsory unless food consumption is considerably reduced. The food authorities have announced a policy of accumulating sufficient reserve to feed the country for three months even if no imports shall be received during this time.

Question Of Shipping
In the case of England it is entirely a question of shipping. Big stocks of food have been gathered in Australia, New Zealand, Canada and elsewhere, but there are not ships to bring them here. England is probably better situated in the matter of coal supplies than any other country, but must divide with its allies, France and Italy, and so far as possible some of the neutrals hope to be taken care of from the English mines.

The German food situation is puzzling. Apparently the authorities are not nearly so confident about it as they would like the public to believe. The year's harvest, turned out more satisfactory than seemed probable during the period of drought and hailstorms in midsummer, but on the other hand reserves were heavily drawn upon before the harvest of 1917 was gathered. Reserves, indeed, may fairly be said to have disappeared.

The carefully cultivated official understanding in Germany is that there will be a better food supply this winter than last. The specific statements justifying this expectation are highly unsatisfactory. The Munich Medical Union has declared that there will be less food, except potatoes, this winter than last. Throughout Germany there is apparently a pretty general belief that this is true, and a widespread demand is voiced for an increase in the allowance of potatoes.

In Germany, as in England, the immediate result of the harvest was a great increase in the marketing of potatoes, with the consequence that in many places there were not storage facilities to take care of them. The fear is expressed that a not inconsiderable proportion of the potato yield will be wasted, partly because of overconsumption in the agricultural areas and partly from inadequacy of storage facilities. So from many German authorities comes the warning that despite a big yield of tubers the coming winter is likely to see conditions quite as bad regarding them, and worse as to many other things, than last winter.

Ominous Suggestion
The ominous suggestion is made by some of the German food authorities that it will not do to be too free with

potatoes, because later it will be necessary to mix more potato flour with cereal flour to stretch the supply. Also as there was a short crop of fodder throughout the country potatoes are likely to be required to feed domestic animals.

The fear of such an event has caused a widespread demand that more hogs be slaughtered than they may not require to be fed with potatoes that the people will need. The number of hogs in the country has been increasing this year, and the fact gives concern because the pig is an active competitor of a munition worker or anybody else in the matter of food requirements.

German authorities have determined that beyond providing a moderate meat ration the transmutation of vegetable into animal food is a dangerously wasteful process. So there is an effort to induce farmers and village dwellers to restrict the number of hogs and cattle to the point where it will be just possible to raise the absolutely necessary meat ration.

The relation of the general economic breakdown to agriculture is indicated in both England and Germany by matters affecting the supply of agricultural machinery. In Germany there is a most serious shortage of all kinds of agricultural tools and machines, because the old ones have worn out and there is neither metal nor manufacturing capacity to provide new ones.

In England the complaint particularly concerns the supply of motor ploughs. The Government long ago promised that thousands of these would be furnished in time to put a greatly increased acreage in cereals under cultivation in 1918. Now when the fall ploughing season is on it develops that want of shipping or other reasons have prevented the delivery of anything like an adequate number of these machines.

A Dresden physician who is quoted as an authority, has recently discussed the German food situation as regards the requirements and supplies of various classes of consumers. He finds that children up to eight years of age are receiving a reasonably satisfactory ration, but the amount allowed to those from eight to eighteen is utterly insufficient and that the shortage seriously threatens the physical vitality of the next generation.

Some of the German jurisdictions have recently announced that newly married couples will be granted a double food allowance for the first six weeks of their married life! Elsewhere provision has been made to double the food allowances of nursing and expectant mothers.

Two Fodder Discoveries
The effort to find fodder for animals has started the professors on many investigations and inquiries. Dr. Degen, director of the Seed Testing Station in Budapest, claims to have discovered two valuable articles of fodder. He writes:

"The searush (*Bolboschoenus maritimus*) was known, as regards the part above ground, as a fodder equal in value to straw. Recent experiments have, however, shown that the tubers growing on the roots underground are far more valuable. They come very near to the horse chestnut in the amount of raw protein, raw fat and starch contents, without the bitterness. If they are used for the manufacture of spirits the wash, either wet or dried, can also be used for fodder."

"The pond bullrush (*Scheuchzeria palustris*) also contains a valuable underground organ. The horizontal roots, containing a great quantity of starch, form a good concentrated fodder. If used in distilleries the wash is not so valuable as that from the searush. But in a time of need it is a raw material that can be used for various purposes."

Milk famine confronts all Europe. The situation has long been bad and grows steadily worse everywhere. There is constant and increasing con-

fusion between the various State and municipal authorities dealing with the food question throughout Germany. In this regard the German situation is much more complicated and difficult to handle than the English.

The State and municipal governments in Germany are very jealous of their authority in their respective jurisdictions and the Federal authorities dare not or cannot impose universal regulations upon them. In Saxony arrangements have been made to reimburse farmers who would import from other States cows and heifers in calf. Farmers making such purchases will receive a premium of 20 per cent of the price paid, not to exceed 300 marks. This arrangement has caused violent complaint because the prices of butter and milk are already fearfully high and the consumers complain that the farmers are making immense profits from producing them.

From Frankfurt comes the report that at present milk deliveries in that city amount to about one-sixth those of peace times. Receipts scarcely suffice to take care of the privileged customers, invalids, nursing and expectant mothers and so forth. A large share of what is actually obtained is produced by the municipal authorities from their municipal dairies and farms. It has been a very expensive method, yet the situation is so bad that the town has decided to extend it still further.

Disaffection In Austria
German speaking Austria has long been jealous of the comparatively favorable food situation in Hungary, and recently the disaffection has become acute. It is charged that Hungary is feeding herself bountifully and leaving the rest of the empire to shift as it can. For whatever Hungary is willing to send into the German speaking regions outrageous prices are charged, and the subject has been discussed with painful frankness in the legislative bodies of both states.

It was said that recently lard from Hungary had been sold in Austria at nearly eight times the price it would have cost in Hungary. The same general situation prevails as to many other Hungarian food supplies.

The Hungarians complain with equal rancor that they are charged excessive prices for all manufactured articles produced in Austria. The two Governments have been trying to agree upon a general policy of levelling down the prices of both. But at this point they are confronted by the same difficulty which has been so many times experienced in Germany: no system of price control will stretch inadequate supplies to the point of adequacy.

In Holland the State's control is being extended to almost all food supplies. There are indications that

the rationing system is going to be established before winter shall have far advanced. The use of fat and margarine by bakers and confectioners and by hotels, restaurants and clubs in preparing food has been prohibited. The Government has guaranteed prices for wheat, rye, oats, barley, &c.

As to crops not available for food the areas that may be planted have been strictly limited; in some cases to not more than 40 or 50 per cent of the plantings of normal years. A premium has been offered for increased areas of land under the plough. The Government is going to requisition the entire crop of sugar beets, the factories will convert them into sugar, and this will be turned over to the Government at a fixed price for distribution. The price demanded of the public will not be increased.

Although Denmark is, in proportion to area and population, one of the greatest agricultural producing and exporting countries in the world, it is now confronted with shortage of almost everything. The country's butter production has decreased alarmingly, and there is a demand for rationing. The Government is undertaking to subsidize the production of butter so as to reduce prices; that is, to apply to butter practically the same rule that was applied to bread in England. The English Government is subsidizing bread to the extent of about \$40,000,000 a year, thus making it possible to sell the English loaf of war bread for 4½ cents.

In Norway the Government and the local food authorities are working to perfect a rationing system in time to save the country from disaster this winter. At Christiania a big scheme for storing reserves of food has been worked out and some twenty-five ware-houses in various parts of the city are being stocked. Under a law passed last May the Government has established a monopoly of the import of wheat, barley, oats, rye, beans, peas and lentils and other grains and meal used for human food except rice and potatoes.

Women In England To Run For Commons

Party Takes Advantage Of Franchise Extension; Organising Femininity

London, November 28.—If the six million British women who will benefit by the extension of the franchise to women under the provisions of the representation of the people bill fail to use their opportunities it will not be the fault of the women's societies of the country. Practically every society catering for women, from the trade union to the National Council of Women, is considering the possibility of organizing

women politically in the interest of their several projects.

The National Council, a federation of women's societies with a membership through affiliated societies of more than 2,500,000, through its branch known as the National Union of Women workers will attempt to bring before all women the need to use their votes in the interest of national reforms.

The National Federation of Women

Workers, which numbers 40,000 members, has decided by a 14,000 majority to affiliate with the Labor party. This affiliation gives the right to run a candidate for Parliament who will have the support of the Labor party and the benefits of its organization.

The federation was founded to deal with women working in isolated trades not already organized, and its work has met with remarkable suc-

cess. The first of the women's suffrage societies to change its name and broaden the basis of its program is the organization known as the Women's Suffrage and Political Union. The new name will be the Woman's party and the new program will cover political action in regard to all women's questions and for the present the active support of the Government in prosecuting the war to a successful issue.

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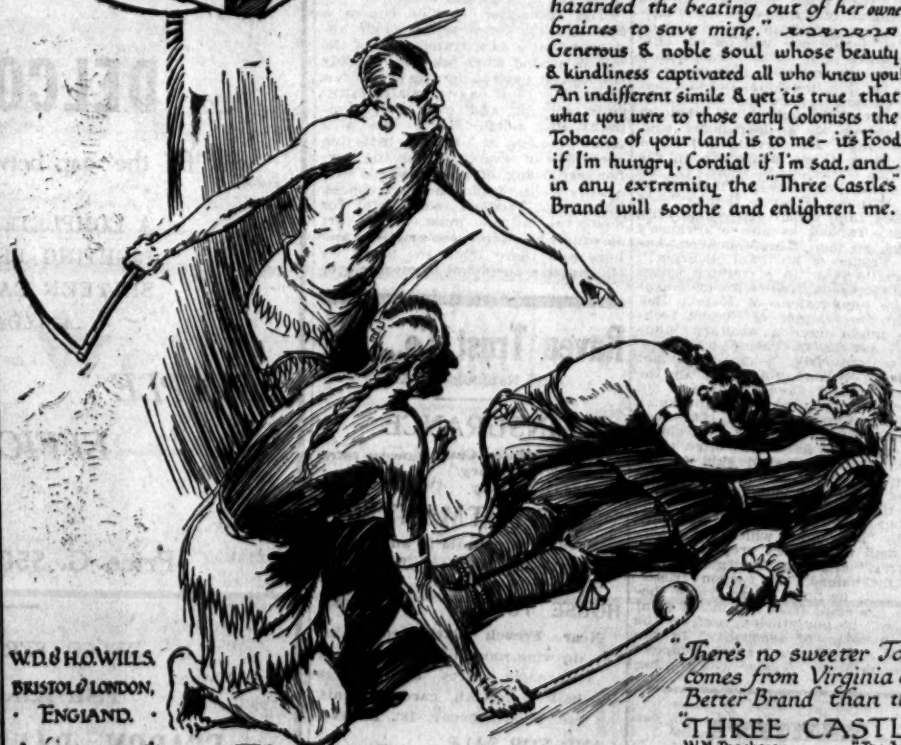
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Critical Reviews Of The Season's Latest Fiction

Five Masters of French Romance. By
Albert Leon Guérard. (Charles
Scribner's Sons.)

It is questionable whether much of real critical value may be accomplished by a study of just four or five craftsmen in any one branch of literature. They are too many to allow of a series of really comprehensive monographs; they are too few for an adequate study of a school or an epoch. They can only serve as a point of fact they do in the present case—for a more or less general discussion of the ethics, philosophy, theology and social life of a given country and period as shown in their separate reactions to their environment.

The five masters here singled out for study are Anatole France, Paul Bourget, Pierre Loti, Maurice Barres and Romain Rolland—a choice with which one might quarrel as easily and as fully as with a parallel British selection of Kipling, Conrad, Hewlett, Wells and De Morgan. If we further conceive of an English volume in which *Soldiers Three* and the *Just-So Stories*, *Children of the Sea*, *The Forest Lover* and *The Invisible Man* are ignored, and Kipling the imperialist, Conrad the revolutionist, Wells the experimental socialist and Hewlett the student of present day ethics are the main aspects studied, then you have a fairly consistent parallel to this French volume.

If the reader approaches it with a clear comprehension of its scope and purpose he will find it full of stimulating and broad erudition. The writer is consistent, outspoken and fearless. But any one who expects to find here a study of the growth and development of the modern novel during its most fertile period and on its most fertile soil will be not only disappointed but often exasperated. M. Guérard's avowed purpose is to study not the individual novelist but "that entrancing and mysterious entity France," through which a French novel serves as a "personally conducted trip." He convicts himself of being more than indifferent to the technique of fiction; he scorns it. Of *Jean Christophe* he says, "There is no unity of plot." Heaven thanks!—of *The Red Lily*, which many able critics have ranked as one of France's failures, he says "Thank heaven, Anatole France is no Paul Bourget!" He admits that "in a country where educated people read without blushing the lucubrations of Harold Bell Wright the example of French technique might have a salutary influence," yet in the same paragraph adds sentimentally, "perfection is not excellence." His antagonism to the sensual side of French fiction is not merely exaggerated but abnormal. Yet he is forced to admit that even among the writers of his own choice four out of the five have "often prostituted their unrivalled skill to the descriptions of licentious scenes." He cannot resist mentioning parenthetically that Bourget's *Physiologie de l'Amour Moderne* was first published serially in a paper which the American reader would very properly refuse to carry; and that Bourget himself was nicknamed "un cochon triste." And while he finds Pierre Louys "beneath contempt from the moral point of view," he nevertheless prefers "the open worship of sensuality" in the latter's *Apollonide* to Anatole France's "more insidious" *Thais*—which other

critics have praised as an almost flawless piece of classic pantheism. The fact is that M. Guérard is less critic than moralist and scant patience for "Art for Art's sake." Herein lies the explanation why his volume practically ignores much of the most finished work of the authors discussed. We look in vain for mention of the flawless gems in France's *L'Étui de Nacre*; Barres's early formative volumes are contemptuously dismissed as "esoteric literature, so dear to the very young"; and the feminine psychology of Bourget's ripest period, as shown in *Un Crime d'Amour*, *Terrae Promissae* and *Mensonges* is stigmatized as a "pornographic element" which has assumed "the form of a collective literary disease." It is for these and analogous reasons that the real votary of modern French fiction will find so much keen irritation in a volume which otherwise contains a sound foundation of good judgment and discriminating observation.

Aucassin and Nicolette. Done from the Old French by Michael West. (Brentanos.) \$3.50 (s.)

One of the most beautiful books of the season is this new edition of the familiar song story of the two young lovers of olden time. The printing is a delight and a comfort to the eye; the illustrations and decorations by Main R. Bocher and Evelyn Hall are not only good in color and in design but are perfectly in keeping with the temper and spirit of the tale. Without actual archaism, there is enough in them of the general effect of old woodcut or older illumination to produce the pleasant effect of antiquity upon a modern reader without troubling him by too scholarly an adherence to antiquities which he would not so readily understand. The music by Horace Mansion is in the same vein; actually and structurally modern, for the sake of modern appeal, and yet simple enough and quaint enough to make the appropriate appeal.

The translator has of course a harder task; for it is not easily apparent that a new translation of the tale is needed when we have already the almost perfect version of Andrew Lang. Mr. West has translated faithfully enough, and with real sympathy and poetic spirit. He is a trifle precious at times, a little too conscious of simplicity for the perfect rendering of a tale whose first quality is its idyllic unconsciousness. The only modern substitute for medieval naïveté must be an art so exquisite as to seem artless. And here and there upon the pages we encounter a suspicion of mere clever

archaism. Nevertheless, Mr. West has made rhythmical and graceful prose and delicate verse; and his part of the work falls into pure harmony with the rest in the production of such a volume as may well be dear to many lovers of new books and old romance.

The Major. By Ralph Connor. (George H. Doran Co.) \$1.40 (s.) The Major is a war book of Canada. Mr. Connor has everything needed to "put over" his point—whatever it may have been. The book is swarming with characters. There is first a family, a Quaker mother, an unobtrusive father, Kathleen, the pacifist sister, who is slender and blond; Nora, the militarist, who is dark and muscular, and Larry, the neutral hero. Larry is a rather disappointing person; the reader wants so much to like him—or at least to agree with him. But it is too much. Then there is Jack Romayne, a dashing young Englishman, who fought in the Boer war, and Switzer, fresh from Prussian military training, who contended for the heart of Kathleen. There is a Scotchman and an Irishman—the book is filled with page long speeches on the war (too often in dialect), its probability, its righteousness, its outcome. The Major needs cutting more than anything else; sometimes the author forgets that he is writing a novel—or it may be that sometimes he remembers it. Yet there are real and likeable people in the book, real scenes and places. Perhaps it is only the hero who is not real. And when at the end, before he leaves for war—yes, our hero has changed—Larry discovers that he loves Jane, and marries her; there is a splendid military wedding. "Health to the Major and the Major's wife," says some one, more unexpectedly to Jane and Larry than to the reader, who has read the title. "Did you hear that?" Larry breathes. "The Major?" Jane asks. "No—the Major's wife!" It is only irritating because it is exactly what Larry would say.

The Safety Curtain. By Ethel M. Dell. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.) \$1.50 (s.)

This is a collection of English novelettes—that is, you expect them to be English after the first story; and in the second, where the stern, trap jawed hero is christened Vivian Caryll you know it for a fact. The third makes amends and gives the American sense of the fitness of things a pat on the back by calling its chief character Jeff Ironsides. But then of course he was a farmer and no gentleman.

The stories are all interesting, and are told with a certain deftness of touch which characterises the author. That one from which the book takes its name is a vivid, colorful tale of an elfish little dancer in the midst of whose act the stage bursts into flames. She is shut out of immediate danger by the safety curtain, and leaps at a shouted command straight into the arms and the life of an army officer. He gives her kindness and pity and the protection of his name by marriage. They go to India together; and later, when the evil genius of her girlhood attempts to reclaim and enslave her, the husband becomes again her god from the machine, and the safety curtain, with its warp of love and woof of fate, falls between the present and the past.

In The War. Memoirs of V. Vereshev. (Mitchell Kennerley.) \$2 (s.)

This is a second volume in the series of Slavic translations by Prof. Leo Weiner of Harvard University.

It is practically a day to day chronicle of events in the Russo-Japanese war, as viewed from the field hospital standpoint. It is an inclusive expose of official incompetence, waste, cruelty and that tangled network of formalities which characterizes a "paper militarism." Dr. Vereshev has calmly and dispassionately analysed an almost incredible set of conditions, difficult to imagine as having existed within modern warfare; the lack of even elementary care for the peasant soldiers, the gverbearing and inflated officers, the revolting details of the hospital service. Imagine two hundred soldiers drawing lots for ten military decorations for valor, one of which perhaps might fall to the cook who had never been in the field; or men stupidly destroying their own telegraphic communications by tearing the wires with their lances or breaking the poles by carelessly driven baggage trains.

The reader will find it interesting to observe the Japanese army also from the standpoint of a Russian who could have at least no bias in their favor. He describes the Russians looting and dissipating, the Japanese paying as they go and keeping perfect order; the Russians thinly clad, the Japanese and their prisoners in fur jackets. For all that it is written by a Russian, the book is a scathing commentary upon Russian methods and a no less emphatic eulogy of Japan.

The World and Thomas Kelly. By Arthur Train. (Charles Scribner's Sons.) \$1.50 (s.)

Tom Kelly was born "on the wrong side of the street" in Boston, where he is born at all is an occurrence which time and time alone can excuse. And Tom Kelly, like his father before him, lost no opportunity to reiterate that he had been born "on the wrong side of the street"—because they both knew how little it should and how much it did mean. Like his father, Tom went to Harvard, for a social education. There the likeness ends. For Tom had something which his mid-Victorian father had not had: Tom had a trick tennis serve—"the egg." The winning of the college championship opened the gate of the romantic luxury of Society to him, and young and ambitious he walked through. The shimmering golden windows were not only common glass when he reached them, but they were grimy and unwashed; through them Tom saw only sordidness and filth. The book ends in the conventional triumph of virtue, yet somehow the reader does not mind. When Tom marries Evelyn, the professor's daughter, with whom he had made friends in church and Chapter Three, when they were both very young and more interested in the taste of pew varnish than in the immortality of the soul, somehow again the reader does not mind. Mr. Train may reward virtue and punish wickedness; he may send all good men to heaven and all wicked ones to hell. He may even write of Newport society. He does it so convincingly, and what is more to the point, so readably, that his readers only hope when they are still smiling over the kiss for which they have waited through 400-odd pages that he will take up his pen and start page one of his next novel.

A JACK LONDON TALE

Michael, Brother of Jerry. By Jack London. (The Macmillan Co.) \$1.50.

Shortly before he died, Jack London wrote another dog story, this time the adventures of an Irish terrier puppy from a South Sea Island to the vaudeville stages of the United States. Mr. London's pen is inspired when he describes a puppy; from the first eager tilt of his ears and the first good natured waving of his tale Michael is a person.

The story opens on the moon bathed beach at Tulagi, when Michael, the wriggling, tail wagging puppy, is stolen by a boat steward to sell at the next port. It was not the first time that Dog Daughtry had stolen a dog, with good profit, and he little suspected the things he would give up for the appreciative Michael.

The first half of the book is one

adventure after another, both for Michael and Daughtry. When the captain realised that his steward will not sell the puppy, with only human philosophy he decides virtuously that the dog must be returned to his lawful owners. But Daughtry, experienced dog stealer, who has made friends with Michael as a good investment, abandons his twenty pounds salary to escape unnoticed with the ecstatic Michael and the leprous black slave Kwaku.

Then follow weeks of romance on the treasure hunting ship with the charming impostor, the Ancient Mariner. When finally the wreck which rightfully belongs to all sea stories comes Daughtry finds under his protection in the third lifeboat the Ancient Mariner, Big John, the childlike Swede; Ah Moy, the hundred year old Chinese cook; Michael

and Scrappy, the Newfoundland pup, the ship's cat, Cocky, the confiding white cockatoo, and Kwaku.

Mr. London wrote with all the feeling and tragedy of his real genius when, in San Francisco, Michael's would-be possessors send the leper Kwaku and Daughtry, who has contracted the horrible disease, to the pest house.

Then comes the tragedy of Michael's life. He passes from the hands of one trainer to another; he is kicked, beaten, tortured until there is little resistance in his pathetic, maimed little body. And even at the end, when he is rebought by his family, the family from which he was stolen on the moonlit beach of Tulagi, it seems little enough happiness for the puppy who had braved a South Sea wreck with his god, Daughtry.

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SHIPS' OFFICERS TESTIFY
AT CORONER'S INQUESTPoochi Sighted Four Miles Off
Changed Her Course;
Night Clear

Testimony regarding the collision of the China Merchants' steamers Poochi and Hsinfung, which resulted in the sinking of the former and loss of over 100 lives last Saturday, was given by officers of the two ships at the inquiry continued yesterday by Coroner G. W. King into the death of Mr. Robert Knox, the Poochi's 2nd Engineer.

The first testimony given was by the 3rd Engineer and the Quartermaster of the lost ship, Chinese, who were followed by Mr. Robert H. W. Scott, the Chief Engineer.

Mr. Scott stated that he was not on duty at the time of the collision, but was asleep and was awakened by the shock of the two ships coming together. He had heard no signals. On looking into the engine room he saw that the water was already coming in there. As the ships drew apart he had grasped the Hsinfung's cable and pulled himself aboard. As he left the engine room he saw Mr. Knox standing by the door and had shouted to him to save himself. If the 2nd Engineer had replied he had not heard him. Mr. Scott testified further that he helped man a life boat launched by the Hsinfung to pick up survivors. Later he saw Mr. Knox dead.

Mr. T. R. Scanlan, Second Officer of the Hsinfung, who was on watch when the collision took place, testified that he had first seen the Poochi at a distance of four miles. It was a very clear night. The Poochi had changed her course subsequently but the Hsinfung had not. He also had assisted in picking up survivors.

Captain Hamblin, of the Hsinfung, stated that he had come on deck just before the ships struck and that the Hsinfung was going astern at the time.

In giving his verdict, the Coroner said that it was not his intention to go into the details of the accident. He found that Mr. Knox came to his death at about 5 p.m. on Jan. 5 of cold and exhaustion following a collision between the steamers Poochi and Hsinfung.

There were no new developments yesterday as regards discovery of more bodies. Two junks sailed down the river early in the day to visit the scene of the disaster and if possible recover more of the missing dead, but no reports of the outcome of their trip had been returned last night. It is hoped, with the moderation in the weather, that the work of recovering lost bodies and inspecting the wreck may go forward. At the offices it was stated yesterday that the Company's official investigation of the Poochi's collision with the Hsinfung had not yet been begun.

Chinese reports from various sources tell of the arrival of a number of survivors, brought in by junks and fishing craft, but no official report has reached the steamship company's offices.

It is said that the merchandise carried by the ill-fated Poochi was valued at \$500,000, more than 2,000 cases of piece goods, 100 cases of sea-weeds and sea-delicacies and a large quantity of tobacco, pig-iron, tin, flour, sugar and provisions being on board.

The victims of the wreck mostly hail from Wenchow. Passengers on the s.s. Pingyang, which arrived here Tuesday, say that upon hearing the news of the wreck, the families of the passengers swarmed into the at Wenchow office of the company and wrecked a part of the building.

N.Y.K. CHARTERS 'ASIA'

It is reported that the N.Y.K. has chartered the Asahi Maru to ply between Port Said and Marseilles for connection with the steamers from the Orient to Port Said, whereby that company will be enabled to issue through bills of lading direct from Japan to Marseilles. Hitherto the company's steamers to Port Said have been to Port Said only. This arrangement will be a great convenience to merchants in the Orient.

On the other hand, the demand for space in Japan by Japanese merchants is certain to be vastly increased, so that it is extremely probable that the local allotment of space in Shanghai will be naturally curtailed. It is, therefore, important that local shippers who have much cargo on hand for Port Said clear it as soon as possible before such curtailment comes into effect.

Charge Dismissed
Against ForeignerCourt Holds Mr. J. O. Tatum
Had Provocation For
Striking Chinese

A charge of assaulting a Chinese houseboy was dismissed against Mr. J. O. Tatum of the Griffith's Stores, 143 Bubbling Well Road, before Mr. G. W. King, Magistrate, in the British Police Court yesterday.

The boy was in the employ of Mr. H. R. Schneider of the Standard Oil Co., 113 Bubbling Well Road. Mr. H. D. Rodger appeared for the complainant and Mr. R.P.C. Master for the defendant. Mr. Schneider and Mr. H. E. Staver, also of the Standard Oil Co., testified that the boy had returned from the stores about noon of January 4 with his nose bleeding and had said he had been assaulted by a foreigner. Mr. Tatum testified that the boy had come to the store and tried to exchange a bottle of anachovies which had been purchased about a month before and when they were not taken back, used filthy language. He had struck the boy two or three quick raps on the nose. The court held that the defendant had provocation.

Prof. Sayce Lectures
On Jerusalem Today

Professor A. H. Sayce, LL.D., D.D., will give a specially illustrated lecture on "Jerusalem" at 5.30 p.m. today at the Palace Hotel. The lecture is given under the auspices of the Royal Asiatic Society and Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., British Consul-General, will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

BRITISH CAPTURED
114,544 LAST YEARLost Only 28,379 Prisoners
Themselves On The Various
Fronts

(Reuters Agency War Service)
London, January 7.—The War Office announces that the following captures were made by the British during the year 1917:

In the Western theater of operations: 73,131 prisoners and 531 guns. In Palestine: 17,646 prisoners and 103 guns.

In Mesopotamia: 15,944 prisoners and 124 guns.

In East Africa: 6,728 prisoners and 18 guns.

At Salonica: 1,095 prisoners and no guns.

A total of 114,544 prisoners and 781 guns.

The British losses in the Western Theater of operations were approximately 27,200 prisoners and 166 guns.

In Palestine: 610 prisoners.

In Mesopotamia: 287 prisoners.

In East Africa: 100 prisoners.

At Salonica: 202 prisoners.

A total of 28,379 prisoners and 166 guns.

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News Brevities

The Shanghai Missionary Association held its fourth meeting of the season in the Union Church Hall on Tuesday evening. During the social hour the ladies connected with the Young Men's Christian Association provided refreshments. Miss Ella MacNeil gave an interesting address on the work of the Y. W. C. A. throughout the world. The Rev. A. F. Groesbeck, a visiting missionary from South China, led the devotional exercises.

The new Magistrate of the Mixed Court, Mr. Chang Kien-wen, sat for the first time yesterday morning for criminal cases with British Assessor Byrne.

The case of Arresto Gonzales, the alien charged with larceny, was remanded for special hearing before British Assessor Byrne and Magistrate Chang yesterday.

A Chinese named Wang Hui-fah was given eighteen months imprisonment in the Mixed Court yesterday for passing fraudulent native orders to defraud the Sincere Co.

Captain A. H. Hilton-Johnson has been promoted to the rank of major, to date from September 6, 1916, according to the London Gazette.

Mr. Jack Hunter, of the Royal Naval Air Service, has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant, according to a telegram received here by his father, Mr. Ellis Hunter.

The engagement of Miss Reta Cormack, younger daughter of Dr. J. G. Cormack of Peking, and Mr. Dwight C. Baker, director of the religious department of the Union Medical College, has just been announced.

The death in action of Mr. Charles N. Seymour, a gunner of the Canadian Field Artillery, is reported in Japanese papers. Mr. Seymour, who was the son of Mr. John N. Seymour of the Tokio First High School, joined the forces at the outbreak of the war and was only 22 years old.

General Lu Yung-hsian, the local Defence Commissioner, and Commissioner of Foreign Affairs F. M. Sah, accompanied by Mr. N. T. Yang, secretary of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, called on Rear-Admiral Yamaguchi on his flagship Chiyoda yesterday in returning the visit by the latter, Rear-Admiral Yamaguchi, commanding the Seventh Naval Squadron, which consists of the destroyer UJ and several gunboats, will be stationed in Shanghai for the time being. The destroyer is in port, while the gunboats are distributed along the Yangtze River.

Clyde D. Beach and William Miller were ordered to give bond of \$200 and in default of which were given three months imprisonment at Billid by the United States Court yesterday.

The Exchange Shop, corner of Avenue Edward VII and Rue Montauban, announces that the raffle of Mr. Rosenfeld's doll netted the

American War Relief Fund \$193. The doll was won by ticket 45, held by Mrs. A. G. Morton.

A protest has been lodged with the Customs Commissioner here by General Pak Li-wu, president of the Associated Bureau For Opium Prohibition, against the reported importation of four chests of the drug from Canton. It is stated in the message that 26 more chests are on their way to Shanghai and that the importation has been sanctioned by the Customs authorities.

The Consular Body has informed the Municipal Council that the representatives of Denmark, Great Britain and Belgium will constitute the Court of Foreign Consuls for 1918, according to the Municipal Gazette.

Mr. A. D. Bell, the Council's representative on the Land Commission, has been reappointed for the Municipal year 1918-19, the Gazette announces.

There will be no dance program at the Town Hall tomorrow on account of the building being reserved for the Cambridge local examinations. Beginning Tuesday dance programs will be given every Tuesday and Friday at 5.30 p.m.

MUNICIPAL STAFF CHANGES

The following changes in the Municipal Staff are reported in this week's Municipal Gazette, taken from the Order book for the week ending January 5:

Public Works Department.—Miss C. V. Pearce is appointed temporarily as typist from January 3.

The temporary service of Mr. H. F. Merrill, Engineering Assistant, will terminate on January 31.

The probationary service of Clerk-of-Works G. H. Lawrence is extended to April 5.

Educational Department.—The appointment of Miss T. W. Balean, Assistant Mistress in the Public School for Girls, is confirmed under agreement from September 6, 1917.

Voluntary War Service.—Tax Office.—Mr. V. H. W. Watton, Junior Clerk, at present on long leave, has availed himself of the provisions of the arrangement contained in the Gazette of October 15, 1914.

NORTHCLIFFE PRAISES
READING APPOINTMENTWill Have Good Will of People
And Government of U.S.
He Says

(Reuters Agency War Service)

London, January 7.—Lord Northcliffe, interviewed concerning Lord Reading's appointment, emphasised the tremendousness of the task of representing all the British interests in the United States at a time when the interdependence of each on the others' war efforts had assumed such a vast scale.

He expressed the opinion that Lord Reading would be given full authority to act on his own initiative. As he possessed during his former visit, he would possess this time, the good will of the people and Government of the United States.

Our combined establishments at Washington had grown so much that they would now make a very creditable showing in Whitehall.

EXCHANGED PRISONERS
RETURN TO ENGLANDFood Conditions in Germany
Will End The War, Says
Officer

(Reuters Agency War Service)

London, January 3.—The first batch of 235 officers and men and 370 civilians have landed at Boston, Lincolns, from Germany. An officer declared that the food shortage in Germany will end the war and these ex-prisoners were agreed that only the parcels of food from England enabled them to live.

Golf

Following are the results of the week-end play in the Shanghai Golf Club Foursomes Competition, the conditions being, 18 holes, medal play, club Handicaps: C. Knight and W. S.

Clay 84 7 77 L. Evans and A. W. Macphail 90 6 83
G. H. Phillips and D. C. Hutchison ... 90 13 77 A. N. Warrack and J. J. Sheridan 94 12 82
E. I. M. Barrett and F. O. Reynolds .. 81 1 80 *Tie. 15 cards were taken out.

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Southerly breezes in the Northern
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Northerly winds South of the
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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 10, 1918

President Wilson's Address

IN his Address to Congress which
we publish this morning, Presi-
dent Wilson has visualized a new
world, and he has made this new
world so wonderfully alluring to
the imagination of stricken mankind,
that no man can doubt or under-
estimate its potency. His appeal is
not limited by any boundaries of
land or sea; it is universal. It is an
appeal to and for everything that
is good in the world, everything that
is worth fighting for; and with his
conditions honorably fulfilled, a
future war would be unthinkable.

His appeal should be as potent in
Germany as it assuredly will be
in Russia. No right-thinking man
can read its terms unmoved. There
is nothing equivocal in it; no mis-
givings are aroused by it. Honor
and sincerity in their highest ex-
pression mark its every passage.
It offers safety to Russia, where
otherwise there is no safety; it
offers safety to Germany, Austria-
Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey,
where otherwise there is no safety.

It is a peace program that makes
one brotherhood of this whole
wounded world. It is so fair and
so comprehensive that the German
Government and people cannot
ignore it without condemning them-
selves and their motives. It com-
pels them to take off the magnify-
ing lenses through which they
have been viewing themselves and
their war maps and their future,
and to see themselves with honest
eyes, playing their honorable part
in an honorable world.

His appeal makes it plain that
this is what they will have to do,
and if we are to believe what their
most accredited interpreters say,
this is what they want to do.
Therefore, as the advertisements
say, Eventually—Why Not Now?

President Wilson says: "In re-
gard to these essential rectifica-
tions of wrong and assertions of
right we feel ourselves to be in-
timate partners of all the Govern-
ments and Peoples associated to-
gether against imperialism. We
cannot be separated in interest or
divided in purpose. We stand to-
gether until the end."

There is no camouflage about
that statement. The longer the
war goes, the more powerful
America will become militarily. It
will be against her will, but it is
inevitable, that in her geographical
position and with her resources
this should be the logical and
natural result of the intention thus
clearly enunciated. There is only
one thing Germany can do to stop
America from becoming the might-
iest military nation in the world.
That one thing is, fortunately,
easy of accomplishment. It con-
sists in accepting the fair peace
now offered.

Lord Reading's Big Task

(By A British Contributor)

MR. Lloyd George could not
have made a better choice!
Lord Reading is the very man to
cope with the vast and constantly
expanding task in America which
Sir Cecil Spring-Rice is for the
time being relinquishing. The new
High Commissioner has had one
of the most remarkable careers of
any of the eminent men of the day.
A Jew by birth, descended from
no aristocratic stock, he has by
sheer merit won his way into one
of the highest positions his coun-
try can offer, and he goes to

Washington as the representative
of his King, with the hearty ap-
proval of every man of the British
Empire. He possesses all the great
qualifications peculiar or perhaps
better still, necessary, for a suc-
cessful Ambassador.

In the first place, Lord Reading
knows America and the American
people. While he himself is a
peer of the British Realm, he has
no absurd ideas as to the Divine
origin or wisdom conferred upon
those coming from what is known as
the Aristocracy. As he has gained
his present eminence entirely
through his brilliant successes, so
he will appreciate the true value
and genuine worth of the American
statesmen with whom he will
come into contact. His work also
will necessitate his dealing with
the leading business men of the
states for in addition to acting as
Ambassador he will carry on the
excellent work founded so ably by
Mr. Balfour and successfully con-
tinued by Lord, now Viscount,
Northcliffe.

Lord Reading is a great man,
an eminent lawyer, and his keen
acumen will be of tremendous as-
sistance in drawing the two de-
mocracies together. If their finan-
cial aid and their other resources
are fully utilized, the dream of a
German Empire, stretching to all
the four corners of the earth, will
vanish into the air. The British
Empire could hardly have sent a
cleverer or a better man to the
United States at this time, and
there can be no doubt that the
American people will greatly ap-
preciate the compliment.

Great Britain has always regard-
ed the office of Ambassador at
Washington as requiring a diplo-
mat of no mean reputation, and
the new appointee is a worthy
successor to a long line of brilliant
men.

The American people know Lord
Reading. They have been inter-
ested in his career, while his re-
cent visits to their country to as-
sist in negotiating loans and other
financial arrangements, have made
him a well-known and much re-
spected figure among them. The
fact that he has held the offices of
Solicitor-General, Attorney General
and is at present the Lord Chief
Justice of England is sufficient to
prove to our cousins in the States
how greatly the British Nation ap-
preciates and values their entrance
into the war on the side of the
Allies. Lord Reading is a personal
friend of the British Prime Minis-
ter also and we can be quite sure
that no stone will be left unturned
in order to bring about a satis-
factory conclusion to the big
struggle for liberty.

Working in conjunction with
Lord Reading, but with his head-
quarters at London, is another
prominent man, Lord Northcliffe
first became famous as a successful
newspaper proprietor and it is said
of him today that he is the maker
of modern England. Such praise
is, of course, somewhat overdone,
but undoubtedly Lord Northcliffe
is a born organizer, and it is good
to realize that his remarkable
talents are being placed at the
service of his country. His recent
mission to the United States has
been acknowledged even by his
unqualified critics, so much so that
it was expected in certain circles
that he was bound to be the next
Ambassador at Washington.

His rise to the front rank of his
profession has been almost as ex-
traordinary as that of Lord Read-
ing, and the careers of the two men
furnish an interesting study. Mr.
Lloyd George is certainly to be
congratulated upon securing them
for these two important posts.
Lord Northcliffe cannot but mag-
nify his office and the Headquarters
of the British Mission to the United
States in London will soon become
a big landmark in that metropolis.
With two such men engaged in this
work the interests of the two
great nations are bound to be more
united, and the sooner the English
speaking peoples are drawn closer
together the more secure will be
the ultimate peace of the world.
The appointments of Lord Reading
at Washington and Lord North-
cliffe at London are moves in the
right direction the results of which
will very soon make themselves
known.

Uncle Joe's Yarn

"Uncle Joe" Cannon dearly loves a
circus, especially one with a large
monkey, a baboon, or an ape. In this
connection he spins a yarn.
When a boy, down in North Caro-
lina, Cannon and a cornfield negro
went to a circus together. Upon
entering the side show, they were at-
tracted by a large ape. It was an
enormous brute, the largest, Cannon
says, that he ever has seen in his 52
years of existence. The negro was so
fascinated that he refused to budge
from the cage. Long after all the
other folks had passed into the main
tent, the negro was stalled in the side
show. Finally, satisfied that none
except Cannon was about, he ap-
proached the bars.

"How be you?" he asked the ape.
No answer. The negro looked
around again to make certain that
he was not observed by strange eyes.
"How is it?" he asked again.
Still no answer; and a third time he
spoke to the ape without receiving a
reply. Then he burst out:
"Dat's right. Don't you say a single
word. If you does, dey'll have you
out of dat nice straw nap a hoe in
your hands in a minute!"—Cartoons
Magazine.

Insuring For Millions Against War Taxes

(From The Analyst)

An insurance policy for \$2,000,000
is reported recently to have been
taken by Julius Rosenwald of Chi-
cago to insure a large amount of
ready cash to his estate to meet in-
heritance taxes on his death. J. P.
Morgan has taken out a policy for
\$2,500,000, and Henry P. Davison of
the Morgan firm one for \$2,000,000.

These are the only policies of more
than \$1,000,000 reported to have
been taken out for this purpose, and
these men were heavily insured be-
fore they took out these new policies.
The practice of taking life insur-
ance by way of providing a sinking
fund to meet the exactions of in-
creasing Federal and State inheri-
tance tax laws had its beginning
practically about three years ago.
The Federal inheritance tax law of
1916 gave a great impetus to it. The
new war inheritance tax has in-
creased the tolls taken from estates
on the death of their possessors to
such an extent that the man of
moderate means, as well as the ex-
tremely wealthy, must face the prob-
lem of supplying his heirs with
ready cash to avoid selling and bor-
rowing on a large scale to meet the
heavy demands made by the State
and the United States.

Some of the life insurance com-
panies have issued bulletins to their
agents calling attention to the new
incentive to take out life insurance
supplied by the inheritance tax laws,
especially in the case of large estates.
Wilbur H. Pierson, Treasurer of the
New York Life Insurance Company,
said:

"There has been a considerable
increase in the sale of large life in-
surance policies in the last year,
and this has been due in considerable
measure to the inheritance tax laws.
Insurance companies and their
agents stand in a confidential rela-
tion to the insured, and the facts
concerning large policies cannot be
made known, unless they are re-
leased by the man who buys the in-
surance, but it is safe to say that the
demand for ready money from an
estate passing into the hands of heirs
has caused the sale of a great many
large policies in the last year. I know
of many policies taken recently which
have been so large that they have
been distributed among several com-
panies."

"It is impossible to say how much
of the increase in the amount of in-
surance taken out in this year over
preceding years can be attributed to
this cause. People insure their lives
for various reasons, and in many
cases the need of meeting inheritance
taxes may be only one of many
motives."

The State and Federal inheritance
taxes are applied on a graduated
scale, reaching the maximum in their
regulations from estates of more
than \$10,000,000. On all over \$10,-
000,000, the combined State and
Federal taxes are now 24 per cent
of the entire estate.

The Federal tax is graduated so
that it takes \$1,725,000 from the first
\$10,000,000 of an estate, and
\$2,000,000 from every succeeding
\$10,000,000. The inheritance tax
law of 1916 reached a maxi-
mum of 10 per cent and the new
war tax on inheritances practi-
cally duplicated this. The inheritance
tax in New York State is 4 per cent
at its maximum, and it is levied on
bequests, not on the body of the
estate.

Under the existing accumulation of
inheritance taxes an estate of \$100,-
000,000 would have to pay a total
of practically \$25,000,000 to the State
and Federal Governments. None of
the very wealthy men of America
has died since the war tax was added
to bring the maximum to 24 per
cent, so that there has been no op-
portunity to observe the practical
working of the law.

The problems which the combined
taxes impose on the possessors of
large estates are obvious. It will be
remembered, for instance, that con-
siderable difficulties were found, from
this source, in settling the estate of
the late J. Pierpont Morgan. Some
of his finest art possessions were sold
to raise several million dollars shortly
before the collection of inheritance
taxes by the State. These were sold,
it was reported at the time, to enable
the present J. P. Morgan to find the
cash necessary to pay the tax without
embarrassing any of the enterprises
of the Morgan firm. The large
policy which he recently bought is
probably a precaution inspired by his
own experiences.

The necessity to raise a large sum
of money within a short time is
pretty sure to result either in curtail-
ing enterprises in which an estate is
interested, or in withdrawing funds
from them or in causing the sale of
properties and securities, which may
be done at a sacrifice if the condition
of the market is unfavorable, as at
present. Considering the financing
which was required in settling the J.
Pierpont Morgan estate, when it had
only the State inheritance tax to face,
it is easy to realize the embarrass-
ment and loss which would be entailed
today in settling a big estate in
which no provision had been made
for settling inheritance taxes.

The tax which the J. Pierpont Mor-
gan estate had to meet was slightly
over 3 per cent. On an estate of
\$69,499,732 net a total inheritance
tax of \$2,587,675 was paid. There
was no Federal inheritance tax in
existence at the time. If the same
estate became subject to the inheri-
tance tax today the Federal Govern-
ment would collect the normal
Federal inheritance tax of \$8,861,000
and an additional \$4,861,000 by way
of a war tax. The total tax charges
on the estate would be \$13,722,675,

or nearly six times the amount which
the J. Pierpont Morgan estate actu-
ally did pay. If the necessity is pay
an obligation of \$2,500,000 in cash
says trouble to the heirs of a fortune
like the Morgan estate, it is plain
that the new Federal inheritance tax
laws are going to have an influence
on finance in this country as soon as
sufficient time has elapsed for their
full effect to be understood.

While fortunes estimated at from
half a million to a billion usually
shrink very markedly on the death
of the owner, there are probably
several estates in the country now
which would be appraised for the
purpose of inheritance taxation at
more than \$100,000,000. It is easy
to conceive that the death of several
of the men of very great wealth
within a short period of time, pro-
ducing the necessity to raise great
sums of money at an early date,
would result in such borrowing of
cash or sale of securities as to in-
fluence the money market very
appreciably.

So far as is known, no life in-
surance policies have been taken out
in such large figures as to provide
more than a fraction of the cash
which would be required to settle
such an estate. Insurance in such
amounts is not necessary. If a rea-
sonable amount of cash is on hand,
the payment of inheritance taxes,
which are not required to be paid at
once, is made much less of a prob-
lem. The ready cash gives freedom
in handling the assets of an estate,
so that properties which must be
sold can be put on the market at a
favorable time.

The State and nation, for instance,
would claim approximately \$23,000,-
000 from an estate worth \$100,000,-
000. To raise \$23,000,000 today
by the sale of average securities
would mean, in general
terms, that the estate would have to

part with stocks and bonds which
were worth probably \$30,000,000 or
more a year ago, before the prolong-
ed slump in security prices.

The biggest tax ever paid to the
State of New York was paid by the
estate of John Jacob Astor. It was
approximately \$2,150,000 paid on a
fortune appraised at \$7,000,000,
consisting mainly of New York real
estate. That estate would have had
to pay, had it become subject to in-
heritance taxes since the passage of
the war tax, \$18,480,000 to the
Federal Government, or a total
Federal and State tax of \$21,630,000.
It would be quite possible that real-
estate values in New York would be seve-
rally hit, if the possessor of such an
estate died without having, in some
manner, provided cash to meet a
considerable part of this obligation.

Life insurance is not subject to the
inheritance tax, provided it is not
left to the estate itself, in which case
it is taxed like any other property
belonging to the decedent. If the
beneficiary, however, is an individual,
it is not considered as a bequest and
escapes the inheritance taxes under
the present laws. A similar argu-
ment being urged by life insurance
companies for the taking of large
policies at this time is that they are
more necessary in a period of low
prices than at other times. This is
addressed chiefly to the man who,
a year ago, had a net estate of
\$500,000, composed of assets of
\$1,500,000 and mortgages or debts of
\$1,000,000. Even in the case of estates
made up of conservative invest-
ments the falling prices have placed
them in such a position that much
must be lost if a sale were forced.
The argument for life insurance
is that its possession would enable
the heirs of a man with a fortune of
this description to meet pressing
claims and to avoid an immediate
sale under discouraging conditions.

J. C. Snaith Explains 'The Coming'

Mr. J. C. Snaith's story, "The Com-
ing," has been a puzzle to many of
his readers. No one seems quite able
to determine whether Mr. Snaith seri-
ously intended his hero to be a second
Christ, whether the story is largely
a satire on things as we know them to
be now, or whether it reflected an
evidence of war weariness on the part
of the British. The novel has been
hotly discussed at many literary
gatherings, has been the subject of
editorials in leading newspapers, has
been lauded to the skies and vigorously
condemned as pacifist propaganda by
discerning literary critics. It is
always interesting in such a case to
know at first hand the author's own
point of view toward the work in
question. Mr. Snaith has this to say
about his book:

"The Coming" is an allegory, or if
you will, a parable for the times. On
the one hand, in the person of the
humble villager, John Smith, is the
spirit of Christianity incarnate, on the
other is the discoverer of Mordwell's
Law, who ministers to a world in the
iron grip of Physical Necessity. The
tragedy of human existence is that
no means of reconciling these two essen-
tial but diverse elements can be found
at a time like the present.

"It may not be possible to reduce an
anthropomorphic deity to terms of
modern thought; for many minds such
an attempt is bound to result in
failure. But where, I think, Ameri-
can critics err, is that they insist too
much on the letter of the story, too
little on its spirit. They disregard the
thesis itself, namely, that science is
now destroying organic life quicker
than nature can reproduce it, and that
unless another spirit comes into the
world the human race is doomed.
John Smith is the incarnation of the
Spirit, and his career does not seem
cut of harmony with precedent and
the logic of history."

"From a sincere desire not to give
offense to any shade of thought or
opinion, I have tried not to overcolor
the picture of this Messiah, whose
mission is 'to hold the door for civiliza-
tion,' 'to keep the communications
open,' who comes 'to heal the wounds
of the world.' It would have been
easy to show his gift of healing
actively at work, to show him charm-
ing all sorts and conditions of his
fellow men and women, and even the
foxes from their earths; but this
might have been yet further to vex
the waters of controversy."

"Much as I love and admire my
countrymen I have no claim to speak
for them, as one critic suggests. And
if there is any taint of pacifism, in a
narrow sense, to be found in 'The
Coming,' it must be laid at my door,
not to theirs. For Britain the hour
of peace is not yet; nor has she any
spirit of war weariness in

Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Missions After Three Years Of War

A reaction against Christianity prevailed throughout the mission fields of the world upon the outbreak of the war. Had this attitude continued, it might have been the end of the Christian religion outside a few nations of the West, says The Literary Digest. The counter-reaction, however, happened, says the Rev. James L. Barton, foreign secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, "when the East understood the object for which England was fighting and what later led the United States to take a hand in the great world-conflict." Dr. Barton recently completed a course of lectures at Andover Theological Seminary on the general theme of the effect of the war on foreign missions and a resume of his discourses is given in the Boston Transcript, from which

we quote. The present attitude of the Allies, he is reported to have said, "as they fight for justice and righteousness and the rights of unprotected humanity already commands the hearty approval of followers of all religions, including the great body of the Mohammedan world." The evidence showing this co-operation on the moral issue, the lecturer averred, is overwhelming. First he shows how German missions have suffered from the war:

"Germany had put great emphasis upon her mission work in her colonies, including the four large colonial possessions in Africa, as well as those in the islands of the Pacific. As the German missionaries in the German colonies immediately joined the colors at the outbreak of hostilities, it was inevitable that they should be treated as belligerents when the German forces were overcome. It is an interesting fact that the German societies have made violent complaint against Great Britain for returning to Germany missionaries in Africa who were taken bearing arms and in German uniform. The complaint is that Great Britain was so unkind of German missionary interests that she wilfully deported the missionaries, not allowing them to remain in their missionary work, utterly ignoring her own repeated statement that all the German missionaries of war age in the colonies joined the colors at once when hostilities began. Investigation on the part of the lecturer through the colonial authorities in Great Britain has shown beyond possibility of question that the German missionaries showed themselves so good belligerents that nothing remained but to remove them from the territory occupied, and rather than intern them in Africa or in Great Britain they were given safe passage to their homes in Germany."

"Other German missionaries in India and other British colonies have also been restrained in their work because of their persistent hostility to the local government. There have been many flagrant cases where endeavor was made on the part of these alien missionaries to stir up the natives and call local uprisings against the local government. This went on to such an extent that the Indian Government was compelled to intern a large number of these missionaries. Because of these conditions the German missions have severely suffered in all parts of the world."

The lecturer dwelt quite fully on the fact, already known in part, that the Kaiser attempted to use the Moslems against the Allies by stirring up their

fanaticism and precipitating a religious war:

"At the outbreak of the war, under Germany there were little more than two millions of Moslems. These were mostly in the German colony of the Kameruns in tropical Africa. Under British rule there were over ninety millions, with between twenty and thirty millions each under France and Russia. Germany soon lost the Kameruns, so they were under the German Government at the time practically no Moslems. The Kaiser from 1898 had been cultivating Mohammedans in Turkey and had given the Sultan of Turkey to understand that Germany was the real protector of Islam around the world, even allowing the impression to be fixed that he himself was a Moslem and that Germany's sympathies were with Mohammedans. Half-tone pictures have been printed in official Turkish papers in Constantinople showing the ruins of churches and cathedrals in Belgium that the German troops had destroyed, accompanied by the declaration that if those troops had been Christians they never would have destroyed a Christian church, therefore they must have been Moslems. That argument seemed to be conclusive for a time in Turkey."

"If the Kaiser had succeeded in precipitating a religious war, with the Mohammedans in their fanatical zeal attacking all non-Moslems who were neither German nor Austrian, the world would have been bathed in blood as never before in all history and the rule of England and France and Russia would have been shaken to their foundation by the uprising of the Moslems in these different countries; but the reverse happened, contrary to every expectation of the Kaiser. From every Mohammedan country, even from the leading Mohammedans in Turkey itself, one universal protest was raised against Turkey's unholy and unwarranted alliance with Germany and Austria. This protest came from practically every Mohammedan country in the world. This rise of Arabia against Turkey was Arabia's protest against Turkey's alliance with Germany. This attempt on the part of the Kaiser to precipitate a holy war has not only resulted in the disruption of Mohammedanism, but in increasing the loyalty of Mohammedan countries to England, France, and Russia, and in the final repudiation of the Sultan of Turkey as the Caliph of Islam."

The war has broken up for the present, it seems, the interdenominational, international missionary organizations which reached their culmination at the Edinburgh Missionary Conference in 1910. How

the organization there formed has been torn apart we read here:

"The continuation committee there launched had been remarkably successful in binding together the Protestant missionary forces of the world under an organization that had for its chairman Dr. John R. Mott, and its vice-chairman, Prof. Julius Richter, of Berlin. Since Dr. Mott served on the President's commission to Russia, the German members of this committee have repudiated him as chairman of the committee, declaring that he has now shown himself to be no longer a neutral and making official and formal declaration that they can not recognize him as chairman of the committee."

"Another question has arisen as to whether plans should not be inaugurated by the Protestant missionary bodies of the world to put all foreign work upon a supernatural basis so that in case of any future war, no matter what countries were involved, missionaries, their institutions and their work, should remain absolutely undisturbed. The suggestion has come officially from the National Missionary Society of Sweden in an official communication to Secretary James L. Barton, chairman of the American National Committee representing the mission societies of North America. This matter will have full consideration when the war is over, although many difficulties appear in the way of the achievement."

Turkey is looked upon as by no means an unpromising field for future missionary enterprises:

"A large number of Americans, about three hundred, have remained in Turkey, carrying on educational and other work, but giving their special strength to the distribution of relief. Many of the educational institutions are going on with full attendance even since the breaking of diplomatic relations with Turkey. There is strong reason to feel that radical changes will take place in Turkey as soon as the war ceases, which will give a larger freedom for the development of American institutions there. Some of these plans that are now under consideration can not be given to the public at the present time, but much preparation is being made looking toward such a protection of that country, and, especially of the non-Moslem peoples, that most of the difficulties which have confronted all missionary work there for the last half-century will be removed. We must not forget that the Turkish atrocities have not been committed by the masses of the people, but only by a small percentage; neither can we forget that the officials of Turkey today do not represent the best Mohammedan element in Turkey, but only a small group."

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For London, etc.

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Kamakura Maru Dec. 18

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For New York
Matoppo Dec. 8
For San Francisco
Colombia Jan. 3
Jutla dia Dec. 22
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Siberia Maru Jan. 7
For Tacoma
Hawaii Maru Dec. 29
Javary Jan. 2
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 Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,000,000

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Gouverneur: Societe Generale de Belgique.

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Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

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Reserve Fund 1,750,000.

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Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

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 Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

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Investment reserve fund H.K. \$20,000.

Head Office: No. 4 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, 2nd Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915).

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000.00.

Paid-up Capital: Chinese Government 10,000,000.00.

Chinese Mercantile Community 2,312,500.00.

Reserve Fund \$12,512,500.00.

Head Office: Peking.

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Capital France 45,000,000.

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President Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

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Capital Paid-up " 34,000,000.

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Reserve " 10,000.00.

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Paid-up Capital \$1,000,000.00.

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN.

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KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Itano	Jan. 26

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KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito	Jan. 24

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TIENSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.
July 1st, 1917 and until further notice

Peking-Mukden Line				Tientsin-Pukow Line				Shanghai-Nanking Line						
Mail	Local	Express	Mail	Mail	Local	Express	Mail	Mail	Local	Express	Mail	Mail	Local	Express
101	3	1	102	101	3	1	102	101	3	1	102	101	3	1
B. S. B.	B. S. B.	B. S. B.	B. S. B.	B. S. B.	B. S. B.	B. S. B.	B. S. B.	B. S. B.	B. S. B.	B. S. B.	B. S. B.	B. S. B.	B. S. B.	B. S. B.
205	8	300	0	205	8	300	0	205	8	300	0	205	8	300
2345	1117	635	84	2345	1117	635	84	2345	1117	635	84	2345	1117	635
2350	1112	640	84	2350	1112	640	84	2350	1112	640	84	2350	1112	640
000	1125	640	84	000	1125	640	84	000	1125	640	84	000	1125	640
1910	520	230	824	1910	520	230	824	1910	520	230	824	1910	520	230
Tientsin-Peking				Tientsin-Pukow				Shanghai-Nanking						
dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.
Peking	Tientsin-Central	Peking	Tientsin-Central	Tientsin-East	Tientsin-Central	Tientsin-East	Tientsin-Central	Nanking	Shanghai	Nanking	Shanghai	Nanking	Shanghai	Nanking
1910	1910	1910	1910	1910	1910	1910	1910	1910	1910	1910	1910	1910	1910	1910
234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234
Tientsin-Peking				Tientsin-Pukow				Shanghai-Nanking						
dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.
Peking	Tientsin-Central	Peking	Tientsin-Central	Tientsin-East	Tientsin-Central	Tientsin-East	Tientsin-Central	Nanking	Shanghai	Nanking	Shanghai	Nanking	Shanghai	Nanking
1910	1910	1910	1910	1910	1910	1910	1910	1910	1910	1910	1910	1910	1910	1910
234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENSIN-EAST" Conventional Signs.

300 = train runs on Thursday only. 230 = train runs on Fridays only.

300 = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B = train has buffet car with regular meal service.

S = train has sleep. accom. 1st & 2nd class. S = train has only 1st class sleep. accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsingtau, Hsuehchow or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

BRAZIL'S MINISTER LEAVES FOR PEKING

Mr. Brandao, Long Hoped For Appointment To China, Gratified At Realisation

Brazil's new Minister to China, Mr. E. Alfredo de Almeida Brandao, who has been spending several days in Shanghai getting his first introduction to the Orient, under the personal direction of Mr. Hugo Reis, Consul for Brazil, departed last night for Peking in a special car which had been placed at his disposal by the Ministry of Communications.

Shortly before the train started, Mr. Brandao said to a CHINA PRESS reporter that he had expected to be delighted with China and that all his expectations had been more than fulfilled. "I have been in the diplomatic service of Brazil for 21 years," he said, "and every place I have served I have met people from China, and they have invariably told me that they wanted to go back to China and have advised me, if my Government should ever establish a legation in Peking, to exert every effort to obtain an appointment there. So, when the opportunity came, I made a personal request for the assignment, although there were two other very inviting posts open. I had been told all my life that I would like China and now I know I shall like it."

Mr. Brandao began his career in London, on January 1, 1896; from there he was shifted, as second secretary, to Washington, Russia, Buenos Aires, Brussels and The Hague. He was then given the post of first secretary and sent in turn to Mexico, Austria, Russia and Switzerland. In Mexico, Russia and Switzerland he also served as charge d'affaires. Later he was made Counsellor to the embassy in Madrid after which he entered the Foreign Office in Rio de Janeiro, where he served until his country decided to establish his present ministry. Heretofore Brazil's negotiations with China have been dealt with through the legation in Tokio.

Mr. Brandao left for China last July, before his country declared war on Germany. He intended coming out via Siberia and thus went to Europe but when he arrived there he found many difficulties in the way of a trip through Russia. The Germans were beginning their Baltic activities. He therefore journeyed to the United States and came out via the Pacific. While in America he revisited Washington, after an absence of 20 years, and was greatly impressed by the architectural magnificence to which the Capital has grown and also by the evidence on every hand of tremendous war preparations.

Mr. Brandao is a man of much personal charm and without doubt will be a popular addition to the official circle in Peking.

Disorderly Bars Are Increasing, Say Police

Much Brawling and Fighting; Band of Foreign Youths Preys on Hongkew

Steady increase in the number of low class saloons in the North Szechuen Road Extension district and the disorderly conduct of these places is mentioned by the Acting Captain-Superintendent of Police, Mr. A. Hilton-Johnson, in his report for December.

"These establishments," says the report, "are mostly run by pimps, and their profits are largely derived from prostitution. Brawling and fighting are of frequent occurrence. Until the local Chinese authorities can be induced to note in the matter these places will continue to be an eyecore on the Northern edge of the Settlement."

The Acting Captain-Superintendent also calls attention to a band of about a dozen foreign youths of various nationalities who infest the Hongkew district.

"These young vagabonds are entirely out of family control," he reports, "and are lost to all sense of decency and shame. They sleep in Chinese lodging houses and brothels and live by thieving and receiving stolen goods. Unfortunately the only method of dealing with such cases, namely scientific reformatory treatment, is not available in Shanghai."

4 Smallpox Cases Reported Last Week

A reduction in the number of smallpox cases among foreigners in the Settlement is recorded in the Health Officer's report for the week ending January 6. Four cases were reported. Among the Chinese the deaths for the same period totalled 17. There was no instance of other communicable disease among the foreign population.

ARMED ROBBERS GET \$18

Four robbers, two armed with revolvers, entered an exchange and rice shop at 208 Yangtseepoo Road at 7.30 p.m. last evening, held up the inmates and escaped with \$18 in currency and large money and some small change. No shots were fired and no arrests were made.

Mikado Field Marshal In The British Army

King George In Return Is Given Corresponding Rank In Japanese Army

Recent Pacific Service In The China Press
Tokio, January 9.—King George having offered a field marshalship to the Emperor of Japan, the latter has accepted the honor, simultaneously appointing King George a field marshal of the Japanese army.

BRITISH DECORATIONS (Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 7.—To be Commander of the Order of the British Empire:—Mr. J. J. Virgo, National Field Secretary, Y. M. C. A.

To be Companions of Honor:—Sir John Furley, Mr. J. A. Seddon, Mr. James Parker, Labor M. P. for Halifax.

Masonic Hall Has Costly Fire

(Continued from Page 1)

of hose. Lieut. Cousins was formerly a member of the Victoria company.

Just over the north side of the large Lodge Hall the blaze ate through the ceiling and a considerable amount of plastering and charred woodwork fell through. The water came through here, too, in great quantities and it is feared that the organ was considerably damaged. The furniture and insignia were removed by the Brigade and members. The East Room and forepart of this floor were practically undamaged.

On the Club floor the bar and billiard rooms, only recently refurnished, were soaked by the water coming down from the floors above but tarpaulins were spread and the rails removed from some of the tables and all precautions possible taken to minimize the loss. The reception and card rooms on this floor were also badly soaked and the water even penetrated as far as the ground floor, causing employees of the China United Insurance Co. hastily to remove important papers and documents.

The outbreak was entirely extinguished at shortly after 4 o'clock. Team service and traffic generally was tied up on the north end of the Bund for over two hours and that portion of the thoroughfare extending between the Garden Bridge and the south end of the Public Gardens was blocked to the public by the police under Chief Inspector Vaughan.

The damage to the Hall comes at the worst time possible, for initiations and other lodge work are just at their height. It is thought, however, that the undamaged portions towards the front of the building may be fitted up to partly meet the emergency.

The Masonic Hall blaze was scarcely out when the Brigade received another call to 48 Yuhang Road, the home of Mr. Ah Sun. His nephew, Mr. Chang, who is a Freemason, had just returned from the other fire and found his uncle's servants' quarters ablaze. He set to work with buckets after turning in the alarm and the fire was pretty well under control by the time the Brigade reached the spot.

Of three calls received Tuesday night and yesterday morning, two proved false alarms and the third, at 1.30 yesterday morning, gutted a house at X. 315 North Shan Road and an adjoining rice shop and damaged two other shops and two dwellings.

Rail Traffic Stopped Because of Plague

Discovery of Case on Trains Closes Service Between Peking and Fengchen

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, January 9.—All passenger and goods traffic has been suspended between Peking and Fengchen, a person infected with plague having been discovered travelling on the railway from Tungfuu to Fengchen. There are a number of cases of plague in the villages within a few miles of Fengchen while a number of suspect cases have appeared in the latter place.

Dr. Wu Lien-teh has appealed to Peking for more doctors and also for troops to prevent infected persons further spreading the disease.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN"										MAIN LINE.				ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"									
STATIONS				Local	Fast	Slow	(Coolie & Goods	Local	Ex-press	Local	Local	STATIONS				Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	(Coolie & Goods	Ex-press	Local
Shanghai North	dep.			7.35	9.00	10.00			14.50	15.50		Zahkou	dep.			6.30	7.55		9.20	14.10		15.30	
Jessfield	dep.			7.51	9.16	10.23			15.06	16.06		Hangchow	dep.			7.00	8.34		10.00	14.35		15.05	
Sicowan	dep.			7.58	9.23	10.38			15.13	16.13		Changchow	dep.			8.04	9.48		11.40	13.20		17.36	
Lungwa Junction	dep.			8.15	9.40	10.55			15.30	16.29		Yehak	dep.			8.41	10.31		12.39	15.61		18.40	
												Kashan	dep.			7.15	9.28	11.22	14.10	16.30		19.30	
												Kankai	dep.			7.48	9.53	11.55	14.48	16.52			
												Sungkiang	dep.			9.05	10.47	12.59		16.08	17.40		
Shanghai South	dep.			7.45	9.10	10.20		13.35	15.00	16.00	17.55												
Lunghea Junction	dep.			8.15	9.40	10.53		13.52	15.30	16.29	18.12												
Sungkiang	dep.			8.59	10.45	12.02			16.07	17.42		Lunghea Junction	dep.			8.18	10.33	11.38	14.08	15.33	17.23	18.23	
Kankai	dep.			9.51	11.52	13.20			16.53	18.44		Shanghai South	arr.			8.35	10.50	11.55	14.25	15.50	17.40	18.40	
Hangchow	dep.			7.40	10.25	12.30		14.35	17.22	19.00													
Yehak	dep.			8.45	11.06	13.15		15.50	17.53														
Changchow	dep.			9.45	11.41	14.00		6.50	18.24														
Hangchow	dep.			11.10	12.50	15.25		18.30	19.19														
Shanghai North	arr.			11.35	13.10	15.50		19.00	19.35														

Business and Official Notices

The Cathay Trust, Limited (in liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a general meeting of the above-named Company will be held at No. 10 Canton Road on Monday, the twenty-first day of January, 1918, at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of hearing the Liquidators' Statement of the progress of the liquidation and for the purpose of transacting any ordinary business.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that an extraordinary general meeting of the above-named Company will be held at the same place, immediately following such general meeting, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following resolution as an extraordinary resolution:—

"That the Liquidators of the Company be and they are hereby authorised at their discretion to distribute in specie or kind amongst the Contributors of the Company pro rata according to their respective holdings any Shares and/or Debentures held by the Company and forming part of the assets of the Company in the hands of the Liquidators and which in the opinion of the liquidators may be difficult or impossible to realise now or in the near future."

F. N. MATTHEWS.
J. C. DYER.

Liquidators.
16468

TO LET

Ground floor premises of The Ben Building, 25 Avenue Edward VII, suitable for garage, office or shop. Size to suit.


Apply to
MAURICE BENJAMIN,
Ben Building.
Phone 1930.
16469

World's Evangelical Alliance Shanghai Branch. UNIVERSAL WEEK OF PRAYER

The MEETING TODAY (Thursday) will be held in the UNION CHURCH, commencing at 4.45. It will be closed at 5.30, to allow for attendance at Professor Sayce's Lecture.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.
16404

LOST

LOST, bill of lading No. 115, marked  in diamond, calling for 1 case of stockings and 2 cases of toys, ss. Omi Maru, voyage No. 5 from Osaka, on the 27th December, 1917. The former B/L was issued by the N.Y.K., and was lost on the voyage. Application has been made for a duplicate.

GEE CHONG.
16414

PROF. I. K. SETO EXPERT MASSEUR

15 Years' Experience in U.S.A.

Electric and Steam Vapor and TURKISH BATHS, specialty for Rheumatism and Nervousness, and guaranteed to Cure Colds. 25 North Szechuen Road (opposite Quinsan Road).
16332

THERE are those whose will-power is very good when they have decided what they will do. But they find it difficult to arrive at a decision. They balance the pros and cons to weariness, and cannot settle the matter in hand. The truth is, their minds are confused, and it is but vaguely that they think at all. If this is your habit—that of indecision—you must summon your entire strength to its destruction. The difficulty is more or less constitutional; nevertheless it may be overcome.

WIDLER & CO.,
Chungking, West China

Born 1915—Still Existing.

NOTICE

We hereby give notice that Mr. Frank Hamilton Sawyer has from date ceased to have any interest in or connection with our Company in Hongkong or in the Orient, and that our Power of Attorney in his favor has been revoked.

Dated the 18th December, 1917.

P. P. NORTHWEST TRADING CO., LTD.,

(Signed) S. E. HOBBS,

Mgr. South China.

16427

NOTICE

THE undersigned, in pursuance of the respective provisions of Articles IX and VIA of the Land Regulations for the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai, hereby give notice that Thursday and Friday, January 17 and 18, are fixed upon for the election of Councillors and for the election, by registered owners of land in the Settlement, of a Land Commissioner for the Municipal year 1918.

Nomination papers should be returned to the Council Room not later than 4 p.m. on Thursday, January 10, 1918.

Shanghai, January 1, 1918.
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium.

T. RAASCHOU,
Consul-General for Denmark.

A. ARIYOSHI,
Consul-General for Japan.

E. D. H. FRASER,
H. B. Majesty's Consul-General.

V. GROSSE,
Consul-General for Russia.

J. E. HULTMAN,
Consul-General for Sweden.

THOMAS SAMMONS,
Consul-General for U.S. of America.

DE RIEUS,
Consul-General for the Netherlands.

G. DE ROSSI,
Consul-General for Italy.

JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,
Consul-General for Portugal.

JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,
Acting-Consul-General for Cuba.

H. WILDEN,
Acting-Consul-General for France.

T. KNUDSTON,
Vice-Consul in charge of the Consulate-General for Norway.

HUGO REISS,
Consul for Brazil.

JULIO PALENCIA,
Consul for Spain.

16352

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16066

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"UPPER CRUST"

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—THE WHISKEY—

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GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

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78 Szechuen Road

The International Recreation Club

Official Meeting at Kiangwan

(12th, 13th and 14th February, 1918)

Off Day

16TH FEBRUARY.

ENTRIES FOR THE OFFICIAL MEETING AND THREE HANDICAPS and the INTERNATIONAL RECREATION CLUB STEEPCHASE CUP for the OFF DAY CLOSE at the CLUB HOUSE, 126 BUBBLING WELL ROAD, at 6 P.M. on THURSDAY, 10TH JANUARY, 1918.

All entries to be addressed to the Clerk of the Course and deposited in the Secretary's Office, labelled "Entries for the Kiangwan Races."

Entry Forms are obtainable upon application to the undersigned.

By order,

Y. J. CHANG,

Secretary.

16409

"V" MODES

Blouses of every description

over one hundred to select from.

Warm Dressing and Rest Gowns.

Thick Crepe de Chine lingerie.

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What Language Do You Wish To Learn?

French, German, Spanish and Italian taught you by the most up-to-date method of language teaching, using the gramophone. For particulars please apply to THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE, 34 Nan-king Road, Shanghai.

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

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Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

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Meats Vegetables Fruits

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The BEST because HIGH GRADE is combined with

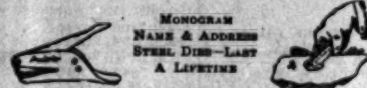
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Very reasonable charge

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The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock

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FILET LACES

for

WHOLESALE

STEAMER FOR SALE

Nearing completion, Classification A1, D/W 650, Draft loaded 14', Draft in ballast 9', Consumption 200 gallons oil per diem, Speed 5 knots loaded and 6 1/2 light, Fuel tanks for 25 days and lubricating oil tanks 25 days, Length 118', Beam 33', Depth of hold 12' 6", Wash down Pump, Bilge pump in Engine Room aft, Electric light throughout, Power Fire pump, 100 H.P., Fairbanks-Morse Semi-Diesel Engine burning Crude oil, Hoisting Engine for anchors, sails and cargo, Power pump for fire and bilge, Delivery January, 1918. Offers entertained.

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No. 4 Canton Road

Royal Asiatic Society

NORTH CHINA BRANCH.

SPECIAL MEETING.

A Meeting under the auspices of the Society will be held at the Palace Hotel on Thursday, January 10th, when a Lecture illustrated by lantern slides, will be given by Prof. A. H. SAYCE, LL.D., D.D., on

"JERUSALEM."

The Chair will be taken at 5.30 p.m. by Sir EVERARD FRASER, K.C.M.G. The Meeting is open to the Public.

ISAAC MASON,
Hon. Secretary.

16430

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(Next to Horse Bazaar)

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Consultation free and Confidential.

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LOST

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16449 J.11.

EDUCATIONAL

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16464 J.10.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D. 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 9

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms Front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table. Telephone North 482.

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

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To let in No. 11 facing Park a large bedroom and sitting room combined, with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Suitable for small family or bachelors. Every comfort guaranteed.

TO LET: Comfortable room with board, suitable for lady or gentleman, Western district, 3 minutes from tram. Apply to Box 127, THE CHINA PRESS.

16465 J.10.12.

TO LET: Flat, consisting two large rooms, bathroom and kitchen. Furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Box 126, THE CHINA PRESS.

16463 J.12.

TO LET: 23 North Szechuen Road, one large well-furnished room, with bathroom attached, hot and cold water, suitable for a couple, or two bachelors, and one small room, excellent table, moderate price. Telephone North 2554.

16489 J.18.

TO LET: No. 30 East Yuhang Road, Rent \$32 per month.

16481 J.11.

TO LET: Well-furnished room with bathroom. Please apply 45 Bubbling Well Road.

16426

TO LET, in a British home, a small attic room, very comfortable, at reasonable terms. 12A Quinsan Gardens.

16419

APARTMENTS WANTED

PERMANENT board and lodging wanted by American couple. State lowest terms and full particulars. Address Will H. Brun, c/o Thomas Cook & Son, Shanghai.

16467 J.11.

WANTED: Room with board (moderate terms), in quiet family. Apply to Box 117, THE CHINA PRESS.

16445 J.11.

WANTED by young American bachelor, middle-sized room and board in private boarding-house. Central or Western district. Apply to Box 113, THE CHINA PRESS.

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SITUATION VACANT

EXPORT COMPRADORE wanted by manufacturing company. Tls. 10,000 advance money required. Only principals need apply. Good salary and commission. Old firm. Apply to Box 125, THE CHINA PRESS.

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WANTED, A competent and experienced correspondent and general office assistant for a British firm. State age and salary required to Box 103, THE CHINA PRESS.

16398

HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED HOUSE to let in French-town, for 4 or 5 months, from middle April. 5 rooms, 2 bathrooms and attic, small garden. Write to Box 122, THE CHINA PRESS.

16456 J.11.

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A BRITISH youth desires position as bookkeeper. Quick at figures and energetic, with good experience. Apply to Box 119, THE CHINA PRESS.

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POSITION WANTED by neutral, many years' experience in export and import, shipping and insurance. Good all-round office assistant. Apply to Box 120, THE CHINA PRESS.

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EXTRA WORK wanted by young man; good typist and experienced in general office work. Apply to Box 124, THE CHINA PRESS.

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